

## LANCASTER, GARRARD COUNTY.

—Robert Stone has purchased the grocery store of Cyrus Eason near the depot.

—The game of foot ball announced for this place in Tuesday's issue, is so changed that our boys go to Harrodsburg to play Saturday.

—C. M. Norris will move to High Bridge in a few days to engage in the mercantile business. He has a number of friends here who will regret to see him leave.

—The old fashioned, Simon pure nominee democrats still insist that they will vote for any man who gets the nomination for any office, in order to maintain and perpetuate party organization.

—Mr. James Farris, nearly 81 years of age, is quite ill. Mr. J. D. Gulley, of the firm of Gulley & Lackey, has moved to town. Deputy Collector Thomas Austin has rented a residence on York street and will move to town Jan. 1.

—Although Lancaster is situated on one of the highest points in Central Kentucky, the city fathers talk of boring an Artesian well. "What fools we mortals be." Where would we find the source? It may be from the Rocky Mountains.

—Sid Parker, who killed a horse which young Raymond was riding near Buckeye some time since, was arrested, and locked up Tuesday. Frank Cochran, col., accused of house-breaking and stealing two bushels of clover seed from Yates Hudson near Bryantville, waived an examination and was sent to jail to await the action of the grand jury. Geo. Dunn, col., who was arrested for stealing a shotgun from Nixon Perkin, was held by Judge Barnside until the next term of circuit court.

—Judge H. T. Noel has sold his handsome residence for \$7,000 and his interest in the plowing mill for \$1,000. He has purchased one-half interest in the Noel Block at Middlesboro on Cumberland Avenue. He now owns the entire block, the other half belonging to him before this purchase. The judge is well known here and being a profound lawyer and a model gentleman, we commend him to the people of Middlesboro. Our loss is their gain.

—Rice Benge, J. H. and R. C. Hamilton raised a crop of hemp near town, Monday evening the people were astonished by the announcement made by Mr. Benge that they had raised 4,750 pounds of hemp on two acres of the ground. They had a patent hemp-break that had done the work and the quantity mentioned being so far in excess of the usual yield, the question was asked Mr. Benge, "Who surveyed the ground?" He promptly answered saying that he stepped it and it was 140 yards each way and that as 70 yards each way make 1 acre, 140 yards each way in a square must of necessity make 2 acres. Mr. Benge did not have on his mathematical cap and by standards informed him that 140 yards on each side of a square would contain about 4 acres. Ask your mathematicians who is correct.

## TO THE SURVIVING CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS OF LINCOLN COUNTY.

Seeing the good work that is being done by organizations in our State and throughout our Southland, we think it our duty to organize a branch of the Confederate Veteran's Association in this county.

The object of the association is: The binding together of all surviving soldiers in closer unity and the perpetuation of sacred and golden memories. To protect and shelter beloved comrades bending under the crowding years, and whose hands are fast losing their cunning, as they struggle to support their loved ones. The noblest impulses known to the human heart are love and self-sacrifice. What tongue can recite the stainless love we bear those who stood with us amid the awful gloom, the blood and smoke of battle, the thunderings of war. In the great conflict, the armies of the South were composed of volunteers, impelled solely by a lofty sense of patriotism. The same exalted sense of duty should prompt every Confederate in time of peace to volunteer in this noble cause. The disabled heroes of the Northern armies have homes provided them by the government they fought to save. The equally heroic men of the Southern armies, who are in like disabled condition, can only look to their surviving comrades for aid. How can the heart and hand of a Confederate refuse the silent, yet eloquent appeal, which comes from these helpless heroes?

If the annals of our beloved Southland have been made brilliant by the splendid courage and knightly bearing of her men, the gentle and beautiful piety, the spotless purity and noble dignity of her women have no less brightly adorned the pages of her history. The daughters of "the land we love" are with us in this work. They gave courage and inspiration to the armed legions, and now they tenderly appeal to the same gallant men to enlist in this cause. To do this should be a loving duty, dear to the heart of every Confederate soldier. Now as many as will enlist in this work meet with the undersigned in Col. W. G. Welch's office on Saturday, Dec. 19th, at 12:30 P. M.

J. F. Cash, J. W. Alcorn, Geo. P. Bright, T. J. Hatcher.

## IN CASEY.

The I. J. Man Finds a Few Items to Write About.

"The State of Casey" is such a quiet country and her citizens are so law-abiding that it is hardly necessary to hold circuit court there more than once a year. The docket of the court which convened Monday contained neither a murder case nor an important one of any kind and the lawyers thereabouts are getting uneasy lest their profession will not prove sustaining even in Liberty where a whole family can get board at the best hotel for something less than \$16 per month.

A fairly good crowd was in town Monday, but nobody seemed to be busy. Three patent medicine men were on hand, but even their wares were not in great demand. In fact money is scarce in Casey and the good times promised in the event McKinley was elected haven't arrived as anybody has heard of. Another trouble just now is the saw mill men and lumber dealers haven't gotten returns for shipments made during the past few months and as Casey is supported to a considerable extent by her lumber interests it is nothing strange that filthy lucre is a scarce article.

I spoke of three patent medicine men being on hand, but failed to mention that one of the most successful was Anderson Carr, of Stanford. He sold more medicine than either of his competitors and actually made a man hear who had been deaf for 19 years. This was a good advertisement for his great cure-all and had times been easier he probably would not have been able to haul all of his money home in a spring wagon. Carr is a first-rate talker and will rival the late Dr. Lightball if he continues to improve.

County politics was the subject of much talk among the republicans, but the democrats had very little to say. In fact politics is an unpleasant subject to Casey's democrats who were "snowed under" by a majority of 580 only about a month ago. There will be three candidates for county judge, viz: Judge J. M. Talford, present incumbent, ex-Judge Raines and the former chairman of the county committee, Mr. F. Pierce Combs. It will be a battle royal between these three and the gentleman who wins may well consider himself the strongest man in the county. There will be a scramble for the rest of the offices and it would take more space than the I. J. can spare to give the names of all those who want to serve their country.

Time hasn't wrought many changes since my last visit to Casey. Liberty looks as she did in August except that she has improved to the extent of one house. County Attorney Q. C. Godbey had it built and it is the most modern in appearance in town. Mr. G. R. Cowden, the clever manager of the Napier store, has done some improving too and is also deserving of congratulations.

About the worst news I heard while in Casey was that Mr. J. W. Loying, our efficient Liberty correspondent, would leave next week for New Orleans to reside. A fine gentleman in every sense of the word, a Chesterfield in manners and a democrat to the core, he will be generally missed by a people who have learned to love him during his several years' stay in their midst.

Dr. Radcliffe's show was still holding the boards—the third week. The company consists of four white people, a Negro band of six performers, four hairless dogs and so on and how they have managed to keep soul and body together in a town the size of Liberty for so long is a mystery I can not solve. Such a show would get stranded in Stanford the second night.

Os Portman, who probably has done more courting than any other young man in town, was married last week to Miss Mollie Montgomery, a sister of Eld. J. Q. Montgomery, formerly of Lincoln. They drove to Hustonville, where Rev. B. J. Pinkerton made them one.

Master Commissioner F. P. Combs sold the G. W. Ooppage farm on Rolling Fork Monday to J. B. Ryneason for \$3,150; a good price considering everything.

For the first time in a score of years Judge R. J. Breckinridge, of Danville, failed to attend court, having been detained at home by his wife's illness. It didn't look like court without him and his old friend, John Moore, insists that any business transacted this term will be illegal because of his absence.

Mr. James C. Coniter, who lives near Middleburg, is having a regular palace built. It will discount any residence in Casey county in elegance and is large enough for a hotel. It is whispered that he will take all of his poor kinfolks to live with him—especially those who voted for Bryan.

—Judge White handed down his first opinion in the appellate court at Frankfort Tuesday. It declared unconstitutional that part of the present revenue law which provides for collecting taxes on distilled spirits.

—At Indianapolis Percy B. Sullivan, convicted of raising the denomination of Federal currency, was sentenced by Judge Baker to four years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$100. He is a Louisville dude.

## WILLIAMSBURG, WHITLEY CO.

—Our saw mills secured a nice run of logs on the recent tide.

—Work is progressing nicely on our new flouring mill and it will not be long before it will be in operation.

—A man by the name of Caltwood was lodged in jail here for breaking into and stealing various articles from Mr. A. J. Brown's store at Pleasant View.

—Miss Bessie Darham, who has been sick with pneumonia, is improving rapidly. The cases of grip in our town are too numerous to mention. Almost every one has been affected in some degree, among them your correspondent.

—Judge H. H. Tye and Thomas Inman are in London taking some of the higher degrees in Masonry. Miss Vance who has been with J. W. Sullivan, a few months in the millinery business, returned to her home at Bellevue, Monday. Mr. Wm. Baker is in Cincinnati buying goods. Misses Flora Mine and Ruth Keeler gave a musical and literary entertainment Monday evening at the Congregational church. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Perkins entertained their young friends Thursday evening. Mrs. S. Standfill is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Judge Noe, of Springfield. Mr. Green Siler has had a severe attack of pneumonia, but is recovering. Mrs. Finley Wetmore and children, after a visit to her father, Mr. T. J. Taylor, have returned to their home at Hillsboro, O.

—Last Saturday the town of Pine Knot held more enthusiastic republicans than ever before in the history of the town. The occasion was the presentation of a flag to Pine Knot voting precinct of grand old Whitley county, and a grand rally in honor thereof. The flag was originally to be a \$25 one offered by Commonwealth's Attorney S. V. D. Stout, to the precinct in Whitley county which would show the largest republican gain in the county in the late election, based on the number of votes given Gov. Bradley in 1895. Pine Knot won the flag, having increased the precinct majority 60 per cent, and giving McKinley 271 majority over Bryan. The flag was a regulation grand army flag. The hour selected by the committee was 6 o'clock P. M. and when the hour arrived Judge Stout marched forth with the trophy flying, the enthusiasm was unbounded, old men and young, both yelled themselves hoarse shouting for Stout, the flag and Judge T. Z. Morrow, who had been selected by the campaign committee to make the speech delivering it. Mr. A. L. Pemberton was selected chairman, who stated the object of the meeting while the flag floated to the breeze in splendor. Judge Morrow was then introduced by the chairman and at once began one of the most eloquent addresses ever heard in Pine Knot. It was a characteristic speech and applauded at every word. The flag was, at the conclusion, delivered by Judge Morrow to Mr. Richard Trammell, chairman of the precinct. At the close of Judge Morrow's remarks, Mr. A. L. Pemberton, on behalf of Pine Knot, made a patriotic and eloquent speech in accepting the flag. Speeches were made by others who were present. There is not a citizen in the precinct but what is ready to move heaven and earth in behalf of their old friend and comrade, Judge T. Z. Morrow, of Somerset, and when the time comes to elect a circuit judge in this judicial district, Pine Knot will be for him to a man. The flag will remain in the custody of Uncle "Dick" Trammell, chairman of the precinct, who will see that it will at all times be displayed when occasion requires it. A throng dispersed they sang "Hail to the flag boys, shout for the battle cry of freedom." In all, it was the grandest day Pine Knot ever experienced.

—The wife of Hon. Thomas H. Hanks died at Lawrenceburg.

—Ellis Anderson, an L. & N. section hand, went to sleep on the track and was killed at Flat Lick.

—Georgetown has placed upon the market \$20,000 5 per cent. city bonds to pay its floating debt.

—George Barkley, sent up from Rockcastle county for kunkluxing, was pardoned by Gov. Worthington.

—James L. Sallee, formerly of Wayne county, dropped dead at Colorado Springs, Col., of heart disease.

—Farris & Whitley sold to Whitesides a bunch of cotton mules at \$42.50. They were shipped to Atlanta Saturday.

—Advocate.

—Jo Brown, who killed Polk Moffet, in Anderson county, was pardoned before conviction by Lieut. Gov. Worthington and thus a noted case is ended.

—Georgetown College will have 32 graduates this year; 19 will secure the degree of Bachelor of Science; five that of Bachelor of Arts, and eight Master of Arts.

—Gov. Worthington wouldn't pardon Sawyers for the murder of Dr. Burnside, at Barboursville, but he cut 11 years from his sentence, reducing it from 21 to 10 years.

—Robt. Miller, aged four years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Staton B. Hume, of Silver Creek, died Monday of concussion of the brain and was buried at Richwood Wednesday.

## HUSTONVILLE.

—There is some talk of the rendition of a pretty cantata during the holidays by some of our singers.

—Mr. J. H. Huffan lost his fine mare by death a few days ago. She had been kicked, which in connection with other causes, resulted in her death.

—Dollar wheat was sold in our town this week. But those who most needed to receive this price for their wheat have had to dispose of their crops long ago.

—The Army Post had a meeting Saturday at Masonic Hall and received several new members. It is reported prosperous and steadily gaining in membership.

—Last week O. H. Portman and a Miss Montgomery drove over from Liberty attended by Mr. Bowman and Miss Watkins and were made one by Rev. B. J. Pinkerton.

—It is rumored that the city fathers contemplate purchasing a pair of thoroughbred blood hounds to insure the apprehension of such midnight visitors as called at the residence of Mrs. Bishop the other night.

—The new windows, which the ladies of the Christian church purchased, have arrived and will immediately be placed in position in the building. The beautiful memorial window commemorating the life and work of Elder W. L. Williams, dead, will also be put in at the same time.

—If the knowing ones are not mistaken, there will be quite a procession of love-lorn couples to Hymen's altar in the near future in this community. And they do say that a romantic event that was scheduled for the holidays was spoiled by the prosaic father of fair Juliet swooping down upon her and bearing her far away beyond the reach of Romeo's sighs and vows.

—The members of the Christian church had a business meeting Sunday morning after services and instituted proceedings to wipe out the indebtedness on the pastor's salary for the last year and to provide for the preaching of the Gospel for the ensuing year. Rev. B. J. Pinkerton is expected to supply the church this year as pastor, not twice a month, as heretofore, but every Sunday.

—Mr. Charles Wheeler has moved to the residence of Mrs. Mary Logan, etc having had a sale of household effects Saturday and vacated the house. Things sold satisfactorily. Miss Mac Logan expects to remain in our midst and continue her millinery business, having taken a room in the Carpenter block on Main street. Miss Bettie Logan expects to remain for a while, until she fills her present orders for dresses, after which she will join her mother in the South. We are sorry to see the breaking up of this happy family.

—Some of our musical young men are interesting themselves in an enterprise which will give pleasure in more directions than one. They propose to give a concert a few days before Christmas, the proceeds to be applied in purchasing Christmas gifts for children that Santa Claus might overlook. Home talent only will be drawn upon to furnish performers. Those mentioned in the matter are Beecher, Charley, Jerry and Sid Adams and Burdett Powell. The presence and efficient help of J. B. Cook is also expected at that time. The boys have practiced some already and it is as good as assured, should they carry out this plan, that they will have a successful and enjoyable entertainment.

—Tilden Cook, Harry Hocker and Mr. and Mrs. Archie Robinson, all of Danville, were here, guests at the home of Mr. Wm. Hocker. G. M. Givens returned Monday from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. John Taylor, at Bradfordville. Rube Givens, who had been some time at his sister's, returned with his father, Beecher Adams, of Longview, Ala., was here a few days and on Friday he and his wife and children left for home. Sam Logan was here Saturday attending the sale of his mother's household goods. George Ryan has gone to Texas to make it his future home. Mrs. A. B. McKinney is reported on the sick list. Mrs. Margaret McCormack is still very low with heart trouble and her death is daily expected.

—During the year 28 new National banks were organized, with a capital stock aggregating \$3,245,000; the total number of National banks organized since June 30, 1863, the date of the granting of the first certificate of authority, is 5,051, making an average of 153, for each year. Of this number, 3,679 were in active operation on October 31, 1896, with an authorized capital stock aggregating \$650,014,895.

—A match for \$500 a side has been made for a fight between Thomas Stevens, and a vicious ten-months-old bear cub. Stevens is to be provided with a hunting knife with a four inch blade. The battle is to take place at Catlettsburg, Christmas eve, in the Opera-house.

—The engineer and conductor of a special train with officers of the B. & O. road, forgot orders and ran into an accommodation train at Storrs, O., killing three men and injuring a number of others, including the superintendent and general passenger agent.

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# SIX PAGES.

While every voter should feel enough interest in governmental affairs to read the president's message to Congress, a comparatively few persons care to wade through the ponderous document and for those who want to see at a glance what is in President Cleveland's last annual message, which we print elsewhere, we give its salient features. It begins with congratulations to the country on the issue of the election, condemns the Turkish atrocities in Armenia, but makes no foolhardy suggestions, proposes no intervention at present with Cuba, but the reckless destruction of human life and the island may make it soon necessary, recommends the retirement of greenbacks and the issue of long term, small interest bearing bonds, and that the government retire from the banking business, says a good word for the Wilson tariff bill which will yield sufficient revenue if given time; counts the Venezuela boundary question satisfactorily settled with a general arbitration treaty being negotiated with Great Britain; praises the civil service and suggests that it should be further enlarged to embrace fourth-class postmasters and others; says the navy is being rapidly strengthened, the army is up to its limit, recommends liberal encouragement of the militia; coast defenses are, being rapidly built; the pension list is about one-third the expenditure of the government and suggests reforms; recommends reforms in the postal system, especially as regards the transmission of second-class matter, scores trusts and concludes with an appeal to Congress for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the money it holds in trust for the people.

While touching upon several matters, which are now commanding the attention of the country, and giving in a condensed form the state of the government from the official reports of departments, the message is hardly up to the president's usually vigorous expressions and is disappointing to those who want to go to war with Spain over Cuba without considering the costs or the wisdom of this act, and to those who think it in his power to put a stop to the Turkish atrocities, but thoughtful people will commend his conservative course and have further cause to respect his broad statesmanship and patriotic motives.

Gov. Bradley classifies those who are clamoring for an extra session of the Legislature under five heads: The brokers who have discounted the State claims at 20 percent, some persons who desire to be elected Senator and fear that delay will be dangerous, democrats who want an excuse and a chance to further criticize the administration, weak minded howlers who want to make their presence known and republicans and sound money democrats who want to see a gold standard Senator elected and are not cognizant of the real conditions. He respects the opinions of the latter class, but he will not call the extra session, if at all, until he is satisfied that the body will do something more than draw its per diem and will elect a Senator who will be seated. He says there is no vacancy in that office now and according to the law the Legislature can not elect till a vacancy occurs. There is plenty of time, he says, for the extra session to be called and to be in session, when a vacancy in the Senatorship occurs. Until then and until convinced that he is in error in his conclusions, the call will not be made and those who are clamoring can "gnaw a file." Bully for Bradley. He has the courage of his convictions and dares maintain them.

There is at last in sight and the noose dangles in the not far distance. The court of appeals has affirmed the sentence of death imposed by the court at Newport against Scott Jackson for the murder of Pearl Bryan and it now only remains for the governor to fix the day for the execution and the sheriff to perform the job. It has been over 10 months since the headless body of the poor girl was found in the hills near Newport, which sent a thrill of horror around the world, and the cries for justice and vengeance have long enough gone unheeded. Let the rest of the proceedings be as summary as possible. It is bad enough to ruin an unsuspecting girl. It is the height of savagery to murder her when the result of the sin becomes apparent, and the sooner this fiend's neck is broken the better.

Every little squirt of a Congressman, who imagines himself a statesman, is calling attention to his assinnity by offering resolutions to declare war with Spain at once and take possession of Cuba. Senators Call, Cameron and others scrambled over each other to be first to show how bad they wanted to fight.

Come home, dear governor, come home, or old man Worthington will turn out the last son-of-a-gun in the penitentiary, give the people cause for greater contempt for the law, breed more mobs and play the devil generally. Come home and bring your doctor with you, if needs be. The people will gladly pay his bill.

The president calls attention to the fact that the pension list now shows 970,678 pensioners, the largest number ever reported, to pay whom fully a third of the entire revenue is required. The rapidly increasing list 31 years after the war and reaching in numbers as it does almost as many as enlisted in the army of the lost cause, is a growing shame and a menace to the very laudable intent of the government to support the needy of those who fought for its preservation. The pension list has long ceased to be a roll of honor, but has degenerated for the most part into bounties for loafers and other worthless characters who have no claims whatever to live off taxes wrung from honest people. Unless the evil is checked the time will surely come when as the president says necessary retrenchment and enforced economy may lead to an attack upon pension abusers, so determined as to overlook the discrimination due to those who, worthy of a Nation's care, ought to live and die under the protection of a Nation's gratitude.

The silly story that Gov. Bradley is about to resign, which some of the papers published, shows how dull the news market is and how little they know of the governor. He did not chase the office for years to give it up almost as soon he got it, even if his health is bad and duties unpleasant, made more so by enemies within and without his party. Then too he is not made out of the kind of stuff to run at the first fire, and besides belongs to a party of whose members it is said few die and none resign. Gov. Bradley has a painful throat trouble, but he is not a dead man by a long shot. If you don't believe it, read his response to Judge Becker in Wednesday's Courier-Journal and you will be convinced that he is a very live man, who has a head of his own and doesn't propose to be bulldozed into anything, not even to calling an extra session of the Legislature, unless something can be accomplished beyond increasing the public debt with the per diem of the members.

The six free silver republican Senators, who walked out of the convention at St. Louis, are still strong necked and unrepentant. They decline most emphatically to go into caucus with their former friends, and intend to act independently and together. Should they persist in this intention the republicans can not move a wheel in the Senate without the aid of sound money democrats, upon whom they are doubtless counting, not as the woman did before the chickens were hatched, but with the certainty which comes of confidence over their past favors. They helped elect McKinley and why should they not see that his policy is carried out?

Mr. CLEVELAND might have had consideration enough for the feelings of the men who elected him not to have exulted over the election of a republican, but even great men are not without petty resentment and pique.

The Louisville Post loses out on a foul. This is the way it hits its foe when it is down: The Frankfort Capital's demise will not be regretted. It was a "bum" sheet.

MACRO, the Cuban leader, is dead one day and alive the next according to reports. He must have as many lives as a cat.

## POLITICAL POINTS.

—The first bill passed by the House was the one appropriating \$141,263,880 to pay pensioners for the coming year.

—The silver Senators who bolted the republican convention at St. Louis remained away from the caucus at Washington.

—The six million Bryan voters are an obstinate set. They show no disposition whatever to come into camp and permit the 150,000 Palmer and Buckner voters to recognize them.—Washington Post.

—There is said to be a strong probability that the bill to divide Kentucky into two Federal judicial districts will be reported favorably by the Congressional judiciary committee. It is not likely, however, to pass the Senate, even should it get through the House.

—After stating that there are warrants outstanding amounting to \$1,184,657.56, Auditor Stone says: "In my judgment the only way to meet the present condition would be for the extra session of the legislature to pass a bill empowering the proper officials to borrow a half million dollars, the limit allowed under the constitution, to meet this deficiency, and to increase the tax rate enough to pay the balance of the deficiency, and also to pay off this half million which we would borrow."

—Secretary Carlisle estimates the expenses of the government for the year ending June 1898 as follows:  
Legislative establishment.....\$3,379,820  
Executive establishment.....19,865,952  
Judicial establishment.....907,120  
Foreign intercourse.....2,082,728  
Military establishment.....24,292,636  
Naval establishment.....32,434,773  
Indian affairs.....7,729,525  
Pensions.....141,328,850  
Public works.....31,437,061  
Postal service.....1,288,334  
Miscellaneous.....36,344,216  
Permanent annual appropriations.....120,078,230  
Totals.....\$422,168,965

The estimate for the present fiscal year amounted to \$418,091,073, and the appropriations for the present fiscal year, including deficiencies and miscellaneous, amounted to \$432,421,605.

## MORE NEWS NOTES.

—Six men were killed in a boiler explosion at Seville, Ga.

—A Pythian castle is to be built in Macon, Ga., at a cost of \$25,000.

—Three sisters dropped dead of heart disease with a memento at Wooster, O.

—A Port Huron, Mich., man committed suicide by cutting a tree down and letting it fall on him.

—Sheriff Gross, of Lexington, has gone to England to arrest Arthur Platt for killing an asylum patient in 1885.

—Will Addington, of Muncie, Ind., was struck by a train while on the way to his sweetheart's home to marry.

—A murderer at Wilkesbarre committed suicide by taking poison a few hours before the time set for his execution.

—Thomas R. Bards, of Mercer county, Ill., fell from his horse while going to church and broke both arms and legs.

—The Columbus Southern Railroad was sold at auction at Macon, Ga., to the Georgia and Alabama railroad for \$850,000.

—The four-year-old child of Mrs. Duncan was kicked under the chin and instantly killed by a horse at Golden Pond, Trigg county.

—A mob finally succeeded in getting the two men from jail at Lexington, Mo., and hung them for the murder of Mrs. Winner and her children.

—Jules Soule, editor of the Biloxi, Miss., Review, died from the effects of a pistol wound inflicted by J. H. Miller, also an editor of that place.

—The doctors say appendicitis caused the death of James A. Montague, of Woodford county, whose relatives advanced the theory of murder.

—It is officially reported in Spain that during the last regular bull fighting season 1,218 bulls were killed and more than 6,000 horses were destroyed.

—In Scott county, Va., James Carter, a former member of the legislature, fell into a grave while suffering with heart disease and was burned to death.

—Matthew McMurray was shot to death at Petersburg, Ind., by William Tocker, who thought that he had been too attentive to his, Tocker's, wife.

—A Dubuque, Iowa, man tied his boy to a tree and made him stay out all night because he came home tipsy. The youth is now about dead with pneumonia.

—John Rech, who is serving a 20-years' sentence at Atlantic City, N. J., for choking his wife to death, has confessed that he buried her before she was dead.

—White fiends shot to death five section hands near Camden, Ark., because they dared assert their God given right to work on jobs they wanted for themselves.

—George Deacon, a farmer living near Bourbon, Ind., beat his wife to death with an iron poker and then drowned himself in his stock pond. It is believed that his mind was wrong.

—After being once sentenced to death and on his second trial given a life sentence, Lee Jenkins, who killed George Ramsey in Fayette county, has been pardoned by Lt. Gov. Worthington.

—At Millersburg George Marks, a three-year-old child, boiled and ate a mouse that had died from eating rough on rats. When found the child was almost dead, but doctors saved its life.

## CHURCH CHIMES.

—The Christian church of the United States will establish a Bible chair in the University of Georgia.

—James Lawless, postmaster of Petersburg, has accepted the Mormon faith, the elders having been preaching there for some time.

—The meeting being held at Crab Orchard by E. Ders Tinsley and Livingston had 10 additions to last reports and was growing in interest.

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## FARM AND TRADE ITEMS.

—Highest cash market price for corn. No. 1 and No. 2.

—Thomas Traylor bought 50 barrels of corn Tuesday at \$1.10.

—John F. Cash sold to W. A. Coffey a bunch of fat hogs at 2.80.

—A Hardin county sow has given birth to 32 pigs in the last 12 months.

—J. H. Baughman & Co. bought three cars of corn in the Glousters Creek section at \$1.

—Monroe Salisbury will quit racing and will sell off his brood mares and colts.

—Woods & Lynn shipped to Cincinnati Wednesday a car-load each of cattle and hogs, for which they paid 2 1/2 and 2 3/4 respectively.

—John B. Foster sold to Mrs. John B. Owsley six cattle averaging 1,050 pounds at 3 1/2 c. He delivered to John B. Embury a car load of export cattle at 4 1/2 c.

—The Barrow place of 65 acres will be sold by the commissioner county court day in December. T. J. Bush, who lives on the premises, will show any one through.

—The warm weather just before Thanksgiving caused great loss to some of the snappers of dressed turkeys. Entire car-loads were spoiled when they reached the Eastern markets.

—Valentine Fageley, of the Kingsville section, has rented the McPherson farm of 310 acres on Logan's creek for the next five years and will move to it Jan. 1. He is to give half he makes for the rent.

—The Richmond Olimax reports 1,000 cattle on the market Monday and a large number of horses and mules. Extra good feeding cattle sold as high as 3.60, with lower grade at 2 to 3 1/2. Mules brought \$30 to \$85. R. L. Hubble bought two at \$60 to \$75.

## MT. VERNON, ROCKCASTLE CO.

—The Presbyterian Sunday school will have a tree Thursday evening, Xmas Eve.

—Jeff Freeman has opened an attractive line of goods in store on Mr. Heron's lot on Main street.

—Mr. Hugh Miller by his uniform courtesy and general business ability has so enlarged his business that the already spacious Miller House is not sufficient to accommodate his growing custom, so he is making many improvements.

—Mr. Wm. Smith purchased the property of Editor James Maret, who bought the house Reuben Mullins, and he contemplates purchasing Mr. Neil Parrott's house. Abe Pennington will at once begin the erection of his house on Main street, near his store.

—The talk about oil is not all going up in smoke; we learn that they are sinking a well at Livingston as well as at Broadhead. Why not urge them to come to Mt. Vernon? When Mr. M. C. Miller bored for water on his lot a vein of oil was struck and years ago another vein spoiled a well on Mrs. Proctor's lot. Mt. Vernon is the mascot.

—The Joplin House was the scene of safety and pleasure last Monday evening, when Misses Ella and Lucile Joplin, two of our loveliest girls, entertained a large party of friends in a most charming manner. They were assisted by their sister, Mrs. Dr. W. T. Brooks, of Paris, who is a fascinating conversationalist and elegant entertainer.

—Miss Gaylie Ramsey, a lovely little belle of Buckeye neighborhood, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Andrew Baker. John Mullins, a prosperous merchant of Withers, and his two charming daughters, accompanied by Miss Clyde Lair, visited Dr. E. J. Brown. Mr. Ashley Jones, the fearless and conscientious magistrate of Livingston, was the guest of Mr. John Jones last week. Mr. M. C. Williams has returned from the cities with a large and lovely supply of goods for Santa Claus.

—Elmer Tinsley paid our town a visit. Mrs. Georgia Rice closed her school with very interesting exercises last Thursday. Misses Lizzie Browning and Pearl Fielus, of Livingston, were in town this week. Miss Davis, of Tennessee, is visiting her brother, Sam Davis. Miss Polly Owens, who was the guest of Miss Mamie Jones, has returned to Barboursville. Rev. Dr. Warder, of Louisville, preached at the court-house last Monday evening. Capt. Spradlin is again here. Pat Welsh has returned from a visit to Lincoln county. John Fish has returned from a visit to Williamsburg. Logan DeBord, of Missouri, is visiting friends in this county. Mrs. Elsie Brown is again able to attend to her duties as postmaster after a severe attack of la grippe. Charlie Davis' school closed last week. The free school closed last week; the excellent instructors Miss Lucile Joplin and Mr. Elgar Albright treated the children to candies, etc., on the last day, thus making many hearts happy. A very interesting meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held at Mrs. M. Jones' home Wednesday.

—The Christian church of the United States will establish a Bible chair in the University of Georgia.

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—WE—

# Are Always At It.

Always looking for good things for you, always hustling around to provide you with the best in our line at the lowest possible prices and there have been unmistakable signs of the public's approval. This week we've been busy and we want you to know it, because it is the best kind of an argument for our splendid values to have people buy them. Come see for yourselves this week.

## Special Department for Clothing and Shirts Made to Order.

First, an irresistible stock; second, the irresistible prices. Without a word as to the why and wherefore, we sell this week at the following prices: Ladies' outing flannel skirts, fancy striped with border, full three inches wide, worth 40c. at 25c. Ladies' all wool skirt, full size, fancy stripe, worth 75c. at 60c. Blankets white 10-4 at 60c a pair. Gents' Shirts 48c. Canton Flannel 5c, worth 7 1/2 c. Dress Gingham 5c. White bordered Napkins 25c doz. Red flannel 15c a yard. Turkey red Table Linen 25c yard. Men's black Alpine Hats worth \$1.25 and \$1.50 this week at 75c. Ladies' walking hats, blue, black and brown, 75c. Full line of trimmed Hats for ladies. Ladies' Jackets \$1.15 to \$1.2. See our \$1.25 and \$2 ladies' Capes. Better ones \$3 to \$15.

# It Will Pay Every Man and Boy

That wants a suit of Clothing to visit our store this week. Boys overcoats as low as \$1.25. Men's overcoats low as \$2.50. Men's suits as low as \$3. We quote the few prices to show how prices run through entire stock.

## THE LOUISVILLE STORE.

A: URBANSKY & CO., Proprietors,  
T. D. RANEY, Manager.

Branch Stores:

Paris, Carlisle, Mt. Sterling, Bardstown, Lawrenceburg, Cynthiana, Versailles, Eminence, Georgetown, Elizabethtown, and Frankfort, Ky., Mauckport, Ind.

# Auction!

Our Auction is now

# IN FULL BLAST

And Will Continue until our

# ENTIRE STOCK

Is disposed of.

W. H. WEAREN & CO.

# UNDERTAKING

—BY—

# J. C. M'CLARY,

Practical Trimmer, Embalmer

And Funeral Director.

Also carry a nice line of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Buggy Robes, Horse Blankets, Whips, &c.

Room opposite Court-House Square, Stanford, Ky.

# FARRIS & HARDIN,

—DEALERS IN—

Groceries, Hardware, Glassware  
Queensware and Tinware.

Big Line of Farming Implements of all kinds. Handsome line of Shoes and a well selected stock of Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps.

# Prices to Suit The Times

# W. W. WITHERS

Has Useful  
Christmas,  
Wedding &  
Birthday  
Presents

Such as Chairs, Pictures, Rugs, Medallions, Center Tables, Tabourettes, Mirrors, Music Cabinets, Easels, &c.



## SPAIN HAS A CHANCE.

She Can Redeem Herself by Granting  
Autonomy to Cuba.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Cuban Situation Is Discussed at Very  
Great Length.

### SOME STRONG INTIMATIONS.

Time Not Ripe For Armed Inter-  
vention by United States.

### WILSON TARIFF BILL DEFENDED.

The President Believes If It Were Given  
a Fair Chance Under Favorable  
Circumstances It Would Pro-  
duce Sufficient Revenue.

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Cleve-  
land's annual message, delivered to con-  
gress Monday, is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:  
As representatives of the people in the  
legislative branch of their government you  
have assembled at a time when the  
strength and excellence of our institu-  
tions and the fitness of our citizens to  
enjoy popular rule have been again made  
manifest. A political contest involving  
momentous consequences, fraught with fe-  
verish apprehension and creating aggres-  
siveness so intense as to approach bitter-  
ness and passion, has been waged through-  
out our land and determined by the decree  
of free and independent suffrage without  
disturbance of our tranquillity or the least  
sign of weakness in our national structure.

In obedience to a constitutional require-  
ment, I herein submit to the congress  
information concerning national af-  
fairs with the suggestion of such legisla-  
tion as in my judgment is necessary and  
expedient. To secure brevity and avoid  
tiresome narration, I shall omit many  
details concerning matters of foreign re-  
lation which, though by no means unim-  
portant, are more profitably discussed in  
departmental reports. I shall also further  
curtail this communication by omitting a  
minute recital of many minor incidents  
connected with our foreign relations  
which have heretofore found a place in  
executive messages, but are now con-  
tained in a report of the secretary of state,  
which is herewith submitted.

#### Hideous and Bloody.

At the outset of a reference to the more  
important matters affecting our relations  
with foreign powers, it would afford me  
satisfaction if I could assure the congress  
that the disturbed condition in Asiatic  
Turkey had, during the past year, as-  
sumed a less hideous and bloody aspect,  
and that either as a consequence of the  
awakening of the Turkish government to  
the demands of humane civilization, or as  
the result of decisive action on the part  
of the great nations having the right by  
treaty to interfere for the protection of  
those exposed to the rage of mad bigotry  
and cruel fanaticism, the shocking fea-  
tures of the situation had been mitigated.  
Instead, however, of welcoming a soft-  
ened disposition or protective inter-  
vention, we have been afflicted by continued  
and not unfrequent reports of the wanton  
destruction of homes and the bloody butch-  
ery of men, women and children, made  
martyrs to their profession of Christian  
faith. While none of our citizens in Tur-  
key have thus far been killed or wounded,  
though often in the midst of dreadful  
scenes of danger, their safety in the fu-  
ture is by no means assured. Our govern-  
ment at home has administered at Con-  
stantinople have left nothing undone to  
protect our missionaries in Ottoman terri-  
tory, who constitute nearly all the individ-  
uals residing there who have a right to  
claim our protection on the score of Ameri-  
can citizenship.

Our efforts in this direction will not be  
relaxed; but the best feeling and sym-  
pathy that have been aroused among our  
people ought not to so far blind their reason  
and judgment as to lead them to de-  
mand impossible things. The outbreaks of  
blind fury which lead to murder and pil-  
lage in Turkey occur suddenly and with-  
out notice, and an attempt on our part to  
force such a hostile presence there as  
might be effective for prevention or pro-  
tection would not only be resisted by the  
Ottoman government, but would be  
regarded as an interruption of their plans  
by the great nations who assert their ex-  
clusive right to intervene in their own  
time and method for the security of life  
and property in Turkey.

#### Pillage and Destruction.

Several naval vessels are stationed in  
the Mediterranean as a measure of cau-  
tion and to furnish all possible relief and  
refuge in case of emergency. We have  
made claims against the Turkish govern-  
ment for the pillage and destruction of  
missionary property at Harpoot and Mar-  
ash during uprisings at those places.  
Thus far the validity of these demands  
has not been admitted, though our minis-  
ter, prior to such outrages and in anti-  
cipation of danger, demanded protection for  
the persons and property of our mis-  
sionary citizens in the localities mentioned,  
and notwithstanding that strong evidence  
exists of actual complicity of Turkish sol-  
diers in the work of destruction and rob-  
bery, the facts, as they now appear, do  
not permit us to doubt the justice of these  
claims, and nothing will be omitted to  
bring about their prompt settlement.  
A number of Armenian refugees having  
arrived at our ports, an order has lately  
been obtained from the Turkish govern-  
ment permitting the wives and children  
of such refugees to join them here. It is  
hoped that hereafter no obstacle will be  
interposed to prevent the escape of all  
those who seek to avoid the perils which  
threaten them in Turkish dominions.

Our recently appointed consul to Erzer-  
um is at his post discharging the du-  
ties of his office, though for some unac-  
countable reason, his personal representa-  
tive from the sultan has not been issued.

#### I do not believe that the present somber

prospect in Turkey will be long permitted  
to offend the sight of Christendom. It so  
mar the humane and enlightened civiliza-  
tion that belongs to the close of the nine-  
teenth century that it seems hardly pos-  
sible that the earnest demand of good  
people throughout the Christian world for  
its corrective treatment will remain unan-  
swered.

#### The Cuban Insurrection.

The insurrection in Cuba still continues  
with all its perplexities. It is difficult to  
perceive that any progress has thus far  
been made toward the pacification of the  
island, or that the situation of affairs as  
depicted in my last annual message has  
in the least improved. If Spain still holds  
Havana and the seaports and all the con-  
siderable towns, the insurgents still roam  
at will over at least two-thirds of the in-  
land country.

strengthen with the lapse of time, as is  
evinced by her unhesitating devotion of  
largely increased military and naval  
forces to the task, thereby rendering it  
to believe that the insurgents have gained  
in point of numbers, and character, and  
resources, and are none the less inflexible  
in their resolve not to succumb without  
practically securing the great objects for  
which they took up arms. The reason why  
Spain has not yet re-established her  
authority, neither have the insurgents yet  
made good their title to be regarded as an  
independent state. As the contest goes  
on the pretense that civil government ex-  
ists on the island, except so far as Spain  
is about to maintain it, has been practi-  
cally abandoned. Spain does keep on foot  
such a government, more or less imper-  
fectly, in the large towns and their imme-  
diate suburbs. But, that exception being  
made, the entire country is either given  
over to anarchy or is subject to the mil-  
litary occupation of one or the other party.

It is reported, indeed, on reliable au-  
thority that, at the demand of the com-  
mander-in-chief of the insurgent army, the  
putative Cuban government has now  
given up all attempt to exercise its func-  
tions, leaving that government confessedly  
what there is the best reason for suppos-  
ing it always to have been in fact) a  
government merely on paper.

#### No Pitched Battles.

Were the Spanish armies able to meet  
their antagonists in the open, or in pitch-  
ed battle, prompt and decisive results  
might be looked for, and the immense su-  
periority of the Spanish forces in numbers,  
discipline and equipment could hardly fail  
to tell greatly to their advantage.

But they are called upon to face a foe  
which can choose and does choose its  
ground, that from the nature of the coun-  
try is visible or invisible at pleasure, and  
that fights only from ambush and when all  
the advantages of position and num-  
bers are on its side.

In a country where all that is indispen-  
sible to life in the way of food, clothing  
and shelter is so easily obtainable, espe-  
cially by those born and bred on the soil,  
it is obvious that there is hardly a limit  
to the time during which hostilities of  
this sort may be prolonged. Meanwhile,  
in all cases of protracted civil strife, the  
passions of the combatants grow more  
and more inflamed and excesses on both  
sides become more frequent and deplora-  
ble.

They are also participated in by bands  
of marauders who, now in the name of  
one party and now in the name of the  
other, as may be the occasion, harry the  
country at will and plunder its wretched in-  
habitants for their own advantage. Such  
a condition of things would inevitably  
entail immense destruction of property,  
even if it were not for the fact that the  
parties to it are so far apart that they  
cannot meet in any place.

#### Wholesale Annihilation.

But while such seemed the original pol-  
icy of the government, it has now appar-  
ently abandoned it and is acting upon the  
same theory as the insurgents, namely,  
that the exigencies of the contest require  
the wholesale annihilation of property,  
that it may not prove of use and advan-  
tage to the enemy.

It is to the same end that, in pursuance  
of general orders, Spanish garrisons are  
being withdrawn from plantations and the  
rural population required to concen-  
trate itself in the towns. The sure result  
would seem to be that the industrial val-  
ue of the island is fast diminishing and  
that unless there is a speedy and radical  
change in existing conditions it will soon  
disappear altogether. That value consists  
very largely, of course, in its capacity to  
produce sugar, a capacity already much re-  
duced by the interruptions to tillage  
which have taken place during the last  
two years.

It is reliably asserted that should these  
interruptions continue during the current  
year, and practically extend as is now  
threatened, to the entire sugar-producing  
territory of the island, so much time and  
so much money will be required to restore  
the land to its normal productiveness that  
it is extremely doubtful if capital can be  
induced to even make the attempt.  
The spectacle of the utter ruin of an ad-  
joining country, by nature one of the most  
fertile and charming on the globe, would  
engage the serious attention of the gov-  
ernment and people of the United States  
in any circumstances. In point of fact,  
they have a concern with it which is by  
no means of a wholly sentimental or phi-  
lanthropic character. It lies so near to us  
as to be hardly separated from our terri-  
tory.

Our actual pecuniary interest in it is  
second only to that of the people and gov-  
ernment of Spain. It is reasonably es-  
timated that at least from \$30,000,000 to  
\$50,000,000 of American capital are in-  
vested in plantations and in railroads,  
mining and other business enterprises on  
the island. The volume of trade between  
the United States and Cuba, which in 1889  
amounted to about \$64,000,000, rose in 1893  
to about \$105,000,000, and in 1894, the year  
before the present insurrection broke out,  
it amounted to nearly \$96,000,000.

#### Vexatious and Costly.

Besides this large pecuniary stake in the  
fortunes of Cuba, the United States has  
itself inextricably involved in the present  
contest in other ways both vexatious and  
costly. Many Cubans reside in this  
country and indirectly promote the insur-  
rection through the press, by public meetings,  
by the purchase and shipment of arms, by  
the raising of funds and by other means  
which the nature of our institutions and  
the tenor of our laws do not permit to be  
made subjects of criminal prosecutions.

Some of them, though Cubans at heart  
and in all their feelings and interests,  
have taken our papers as naturalized citi-  
zens of the United States, a proceeding  
resorted to with a view to possible pro-  
tection by this government, and not un-  
naturally regarded with much indignation  
by the country of their origin.

The insurgents are undoubtedly encour-  
aged and supported by the widespread  
sympathy the people of this country al-  
ways and instinctively feel for every  
struggle for the better and freer govern-  
ment, and which, in the case of the more  
adventurous and restless elements of our  
population, leads in only too many in-  
stances to active and personal participation  
in the contest.

The result is that this government is  
constantly called upon to protect Ameri-  
can citizens, to claim damages for injury  
to their property, now estimated at  
many millions of dollars, and to ask  
explanations and apologies for the acts of  
Spanish officials whose zeal for the sup-  
pression of the rebellion sometimes blinds  
them to the immunities belonging to the  
unoffending citizens of the same country.  
It follows from the same causes that the  
United States is compelled to actively pro-  
tect a long line of seacoast against unlaw-  
ful expeditions, the escape of which the  
utmost vigilance will not always suffice  
to prevent.

#### Positive Intervention.

These inevitable entanglements of the  
United States with the rebellion in Cuba,  
the large American property interests in-  
volved, and considerations of philanthropy  
and humanity in general, have led to a  
vehement demand in various quarters for  
some sort of positive intervention on the  
part of the United States.

It was at first proposed that belligerent  
rights should be accorded to the insur-  
gents—a proposition no longer urged be-  
cause an untimely and impractical opera-  
tion clearly perilous and injurious to our  
own interests. It has since been and is  
now being urged that the United States  
should take the initiative in a friendly pow-  
erful and particular district can be dignified as  
a species of government. It is now also  
suggested that the United States should

buy the island—a suggestion possibly wor-  
thy of consideration if there were any  
evidence of a desire or willingness on  
the part of Spain to entertain such a propo-  
sal. It is urged, finally, that, all other meth-  
ods failing, the existing internecine strife  
in Cuba should be terminated by our in-  
tervention, even at the cost of war be-  
tween the United States and Spain—a war  
which, its advocates contend, the propo-  
sals could neither large in its proportions  
nor doubtful in its issue. The correctness  
of this forecast need be neither affirmed  
nor denied. The United States has, nev-  
ertheless, a character to maintain as a na-  
tion, which plainly dictates that right and  
not might should be the rule of its con-  
duct.

Further, though, the United States is  
not a nation to which peace is a neces-  
sity. It is in truth the most pacific of  
powers and desires nothing so much as to live  
in amity with all the world. Its own am-  
ple and diversified domains satisfy all pos-  
sible longings for territory, preclude all  
dreams of conquest, and prevent any cast-  
ing of covetous eyes upon neighboring re-  
gions, however attractive.

#### Our Conduct Toward Spain.

That our conduct toward Spain, as her  
dominions, is not in accordance with the  
national disposition is made manifest  
by the course of our government, not only  
thus far during the present insurrection,  
but during the ten years that followed the  
rising at Yara in 1895.

No other great power, it may safely be  
said, under circumstances of similar com-  
plexity, would have manifested the same  
restraint and the same patient endurance.  
It may also be said that this persistent  
attitude of the United States toward  
Spain in connection with Cuba unques-  
tionably evinces no slight respect and re-  
gard for Spain on the part of the Ameri-  
can people.

They in truth do not forget her connec-  
tion with the discovery of the western  
hemisphere, nor do they underestimate  
the great qualities of the Spanish people,  
nor fail to fully recognize their splendid  
patriotism and their chivalrous devotion  
to the national honor. They view with  
wonder and admiration the cheerful resolu-  
tion with which vast bodies of men are  
sent across thousands of miles of ocean,  
as an enormous debt, accumulated, that  
the costly possession of the Gem of the  
Antilles may still hold its place in the  
Spanish crown.

And yet neither the government, nor the  
people of the United States have shut  
their eyes to the course of events in Cuba,  
nor have they failed to realize the extent  
of the concessions which have led to the  
present revolt from the authority of  
Spain—concessions recognized by the queen  
regent and by the cortes, voiced by the  
most patriotic and enlightened of Spanish  
statesmen, and even regarded with con-  
fidence and approval by the legisla-  
tive branch of the Spanish government.

It is in the assumed temper and disposi-  
tion of the Spanish government to remedy  
these grievances, fortified by the influence  
of public opinion in Spain, that this gov-  
ernment has hoped to discover the most  
promising and effective means of compos-  
ing the present strife with honor and ad-  
vantage to Spain, and with the achieve-  
ment of all reasonable objects of the in-  
surrection.

#### Genuine Autonomy.

It would seem that if Spain should offer  
to Cuba genuine autonomy, home rule  
which, while preserving the sovereignty  
of Spain, would satisfy all rational re-  
quirements of her Spanish subjects, there  
is every reason to believe that the insur-  
rection would not be effected on that  
basis. Such a result would appear to be  
in the true interest of all concerned.  
It would at once stop the conflict which  
is now consuming the resources of the island  
and making it worthless for whichever  
party may ultimately prevail. It would  
keep intact the possessions of Spain with-  
out touching her honor, which will be con-  
sulted rather than impugned by the ade-  
quate redress of admitted grievances.

It would put the prosperity of the island  
and the fortunes of its inhabitants within  
their own control without severing the  
natural and ancient ties which bind them  
to the mother country, and would yet en-  
able them to test their capacity for self-  
government under the most favorable  
conditions. It is an open question on the one  
side that Spain should not promise auton-  
omy until her insurgent subjects lay down  
their arms; on the other side, that prom-  
ised autonomy, however liberal, is insuffi-  
cient, because without assurance of the  
promise being fulfilled.

But the reasonableness of a requirement  
by Spain of unconditional surrender on  
the part of the insurgent Cubans before  
their autonomy is conceded is not alto-  
gether apparent. It ignores important  
features of the situation—the stability two  
years' duration has given to the insur-  
rection, the feasibility of its indefinite pro-  
longation in the nature of things, and, as  
shown by past experience, the utter and  
imminent ruin of the island unless the  
present strife is speedily composed; above  
all, the rank passions which all parties in  
Spain, all branches of her government, and  
all her leading public men concede to ex-  
ist and profess a desire to remove.

During such circumstances to withhold  
the proffer of needed reforms until the  
parties demanding them put themselves at  
its mercy, by continuing their arms, is to  
have the appearance of neglecting the  
gravest of perils and inviting suspicion as  
to the sincerity of any professed willing-  
ness to grant reforms. The objection on  
behalf of the insurgents—that promised  
reforms cannot be relied upon—must  
therefore be considered, though we have  
no right to assume and no reason for assum-  
ing that anything Spain undertakes to do  
for the relief of Cuba will not be done ac-  
cording to both the spirit and the letter  
of the undertaking.

#### Proposition to Spain.

Nevertheless, all realizing that suspi-  
cions and precautions on the part of the  
weaker of two combatants are always  
justified, and that the nation, being  
sincerely desirous in the interest of both  
as well as on its own account that the  
Cuban problem should be solved with the  
least possible delay—it was intimated by  
this government to the government of  
Spain some months ago, if a satisfactory  
measure of home rule were tendered the  
Cuban insurgents and would be accepted  
by them upon a guaranty of its execution,  
the United States would endeavor to find  
a way not objectionable to Spain of fur-  
nishing such guaranty.

While no definite response to this intima-  
tion has yet been received from the  
Spanish government, it is believed to be  
not altogether unwelcome, while, as al-  
ready suggested, no reason is perceived  
why it should not be approved by the in-  
surgents. It is, therefore, forthrightly held  
that the importance of early action, and both  
realize that to prolong the present  
state of things for even a short period  
will add enormously to the time and labor  
and expenditure necessary to bring about  
the industrial recuperation of the island.

It is, therefore, forthrightly held on all  
grounds that earnest efforts for healing  
the breach between Spain and the insur-  
gents, upon the lines above indicated,  
may be at once inaugurated and pushed to  
an immediate and successful issue. The  
friendly offices of the United States either  
in the manner above outlined or in an-  
other way consistent with our constitu-  
tion and our laws, will always be at the  
disposal of either party.

Whatever circumstances may arise our  
policy and our interests would be con-  
strained to object to the acquisition of the  
island, or an interference with its control by  
any other power.

#### Our Patience May Be Exhausted.

It should be added that it cannot be rea-  
sonably assumed that the hitherto expect-  
ant attitude of the United States will be  
indefinitely maintained. While we are an-  
xious to accord all due respect to the au-

teregrity of Spain, we cannot view the  
pending conflict in all its features, and  
properly apprehend our inevitable close  
relations to it, and its possible results,  
without considering that by the course  
of events we may draw much nearer  
unusual and unprecedented condition as  
will fix a limit to our patient waiting for  
Spain to end the contest, either alone and  
in her own way, or with our friendly co-  
operation.

When the inability of Spain to deal suc-  
cessfully with the insurrection, which has  
come manifest and it is demonstrated that  
her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all  
purposes of its rightful existence, and  
when a new and effective re-establish-  
ment has degenerated into a strife  
which means nothing more than the use-  
less sacrifice of human life and the utter  
destruction of the very subject-matter of  
the conflict, a situation will be presented  
in which our obligations to the sovereignty  
of Spain will be superseded by corre-  
sponding obligations which we can hardly hesitate  
to recognize and discharge.

#### Duty of United States.

Deferring the choice of ways and meth-  
ods until the time for action arrives, we  
should make them depend upon the pre-  
cise conditions then existing; and they  
should not be determined upon without  
giving careful heed to every consideration  
involving our honor and interest, or the  
international duty we owe to Spain. Until  
we face the contingencies suggested, the  
situation is by other incidents imperi-  
ously changed, we should continue in the  
line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus  
in all circumstances exhibiting our obedi-  
ence to the requirements of public law  
and our regard for the duty enjoined upon  
us by the position we occupy in the fam-  
ily of nations.

A contemplation of emergencies that  
may arise should plainly lead us to  
avoid their creation either through care-  
less disregard of present duty or even  
an undue stimulation and ill-timed ex-  
pression of feeling. But I have already  
not aimed to remind the congress that a  
time may arrive when a correct policy and  
care for our interests, as well as a regard  
for the interests of other nations and their  
citizens, joined by considerations of hu-  
manity and a desire to see a rich and fer-  
tile country, intimately related to us, saved  
from complete devastation, will com-  
pound our government to such actions.

#### The Venezuelan Question.

The Venezuelan boundary question has  
ceased to be a matter of difference be-  
tween Great Britain and the United  
States, their respective governments hav-  
ing agreed upon the substantial provisions  
of a treaty between Great Britain and  
Venezuela, submitting the whole con-  
troversy to arbitration. The provisions of  
the treaty are so eminently just and fair  
that the assent of Venezuela thereto may  
confidently be anticipated.

Negotiations for a treaty of general  
arbitration for all differences between  
Great Britain and the United States have  
advanced and promise to reach a suc-  
cessful consummation at an early date. The  
scheme of examining applicants for cer-  
tain consular positions to their compe-  
tency and fitness, adopted under an ex-  
ecutive order issued on the 30th day of Sep-  
tember, 1894, has been fully demonstrated  
the usefulness of this innovation. In con-  
nection with this plan of examination, pro-  
motions and transfers of deserving in-  
cumbents have been quite extensively  
made, with excellent results.

#### Consular System.

Seven were appointed to places not in-  
cluded in the order of September 30, 1894,  
and four appointments as above stated  
involved no change of incumbency.

The inspection of consular offices, pro-  
vided for by an appropriation for that pur-  
pose at the last session of the congress,  
has been productive of such wholesome ef-  
fects that I hope this important work will  
in the future be continued. I know  
nothing that can be done with the same  
slight expense so improving to the service.  
I desire to repeat the recommendation  
contained in my last annual message in favor  
of providing, at public expense, official resi-  
dences for our ambassadors and minis-  
ters at foreign capitals.

#### Receipts and Expenses.

The secretary of the treasury reports  
that during the fiscal year ended June 30,  
1896, the receipts of the government from  
all sources amounted to \$46,475,408.73, dur-  
ing the same period its expenditures were  
\$44,675,654.48, the excess of expenditures  
over receipts thus amounting to \$2,252,254.70. The ordinary expenditures during  
the year were \$4,015,852.21 less than during  
the preceding fiscal year. Of the receipts  
mentioned there was derived from cus-  
toms the sum of \$19,021,751.67, and from  
internal revenue, \$146,330,615.66. The re-  
ceipts from customs show an increase of  
\$1,814,134.22 over those from the same source  
for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, and  
the receipts from internal revenue an in-  
crease of \$3,844,537.91.

#### The Internal Revenue.

The cost of collecting our internal re-  
venue was 2.78 per cent, as against 2.81 per  
cent, for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
1895. The total production of distilled spirits,  
exclusive of fruit brandies and wines, was  
688,708 taxable gallons, being an increase of  
6,963,918 gallons over the preceding year.  
There was also an increase of 1,445,676  
gallons of spirits, produced from fruit,  
as compared with the preceding year. The  
number of barrels of beer produced was  
55,839,250, as against 53,889,735 produced in  
the preceding fiscal year, being an in-  
crease of 2,269,466 barrels.

#### Gold Exports.

The total amount of gold exported dur-  
ing the last fiscal year was \$1,947,047,  
or silver \$6,541,670, being an increase of  
\$4,941,466 of gold and \$13,246,844 of silver  
over the exportations of the preceding fiscal  
year. The exports of gold were \$2,  
\$25,065, and of silver, \$28,777,186, being \$2,  
\$39,636 less of gold and \$8,566,007 more of sil-  
ver than during the preceding year.

The total value of metallic money in the  
United States at the close of the last fis-  
cal year ended on the 30th day of June,  
1896, was \$2,385,400,000, of which \$209,667,961  
was in gold and \$2,175,732,039 in silver.

#### Money in the Country.

On the first day of November, 1896, the  
total stock of money of all kinds in the  
country was \$2,385,400,000, the same amount  
in circulation, not including that in treas-  
ury holdings, was \$1,267,055,65, being  
\$22.65 per capita upon an estimated popula-  
tion of 71,800,000.

The production of the precious metals in  
the United States during the calendar  
year, 1896, is estimated to have been 2,  
of gold, \$46,810,000, and 55,727,000 fine ounces of sil-  
ver, of the commercial value of \$3,445,000,  
and the value of gold and silver produced  
the estimated production of these metals  
throughout the world during the same  
period was 9,653,321 fine ounces of gold,  
valued at \$398,288,839.37 in value and 53,  
139,249 fine ounces of silver, of the com-  
mercial value of \$110,654,000, and of the  
coarse value of \$13,738,100, according to  
our ratio. The value of these metals in  
the various countries of the world during  
the same calendar year amounted to \$232,  
701,438 in gold and \$298,829 in silver.

#### Our Coinage.

The total coinage at the mints of the  
United States during the fiscal year ended  
June 30, 1896, amounted to \$71,168,468.82,  
of which \$38,575,490 was in gold coins and \$32,  
592,978 in silver coins, including the sub-  
sidiary coins and minor coins.

The number of national banks organized  
from the time the law authorizing their  
action was passed up to October 31, 1896,  
was 5031 and 3679 were at the date last men-  
tioned in active operation, having author-  
ized capital stock of \$69,014,896, held by  
288,902 shareholders, and circulating notes  
amounting to \$211,412,620.

The total outstanding circulating notes  
of all national banks, on the 31st day of  
October, 1896, amounted to \$234,588,807,  
including redeemed, but fully secured notes  
of banks insolvent, and in process of liqui-  
dation.

#### The Immigration.

The number of immigrants arriving in  
the United States during the fiscal year  
ended June 30, 1896, was 340,488, of whom  
24,488 were permitted to land and 2799 were debarred on various  
grounds prescribed by law and returned  
to the countries whence they came. The  
expense of the steamship companies by  
which they were brought in. The increase  
in immigration over the preceding year  
amounted to 84,221.

There arrived from Japan during the  
year only 11,100 immigrants, and it is the  
policy of the immigration authorities that  
the apprehension heretofore existing  
to some extent of a large immigration  
(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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(From Third Page.)  
from Japan to the United States is without any substantial foundation.  
**Organized Militia**  
The organized militia numbers 112,779 men. The appropriation for it support by the several states approximates \$2,500,000 annually, and \$400,000 is contributed by the general government. Investigation shows these troops to be usually well drilled and inspired with much military interest, but in many instances they are so deficient in proper arms and equipment that a sudden call to active duty would find them inadequately prepared for field service. I therefore recommend that prompt measures be taken to remedy this condition, and that every encouragement be given to this desirable body of unpaid and voluntary citizen soldiers, upon whose assistance we must largely rely in time of trouble.  
It is gratifying to note the satisfactory results that have followed the inauguration of the new system provided for by the act of May 28, 1896, under which certain federal officials are compensated by salaries instead of fees.  
The new plan was put in operation on the first day of July, 1896, and already the great economy it ensures, its prevention of abuses and its tendency to a better enforcement of the laws are strikingly apparent.  
**Our Postoffice Department**  
In good condition, and the exhibit made of its operations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, if allowance is made for imperfections in the laws applicable to it, is very satisfactory. The total receipts during the year were \$2,499,208.40. The total expenditures were \$2,626,236.54, exclusive of \$1,559,882.27, which was expended by the Pacific railroad for transportation and credited on their debt to the government. There was an increase of receipts over the preceding year of \$5,816,600.21, or 7.1 per cent, and an increase of expenditures of \$3,356,124.02, or 4.42 per cent.  
The deficit was \$1,679,954.19 less than that of the preceding year. The chief expenditures of the postal service are regulated by law and are not in the control of the postmaster general.  
The transmission at the rate of 1 cent a pound of serial libraries, advertising sheets, house and farm papers, and other matter, is a valuable service. The free matter carried in the mails for the departments, offices, etc., of the government and for congress, in pounds, amounted to \$4,480,159.  
The entire expenditures of the department, including pay for transportation credited to the Pacific railroad, was \$2,188,156.11. The average revenue from each pound of first class matter was 93 cents; from each pound of second class 85 cents; of the second class \$2,348,297 was county free matter; from each pound of third class 13 cents; from each pound of fourth class 15 cents. The growth in weight of second class matter has been from 299,000 pounds in 1894 to 312,000 pounds in 1895, and to almost 349,000 pounds in 1896, and it is quite evident this increasing drawback is far outstripping any possible growth of postal revenue.  
**The Work of the Navy Department**  
and its present conditions are fully exhibited in the report of the secretary. The construction of vessels for our new navy has been energetically prosecuted under the present administration upon the general lines previously adopted.  
There have been authorized by congress since March, 1895, five battleships, six light-draft gunboats, sixteen torpedo boats and one submarine torpedo boat. Contracts for the building of all of them have been let. The secretary expresses the opinion that we have for the present a sufficient supply of cruisers and gunboats and that hereafter the construction of battleships and torpedo boats will supply our needs.  
**Our Public Lands**  
originally amounting to 1,840,000,000 acres have been so reduced that only about 200,000,000 acres still remain in government control, excluding Alaska. The balance, being by far the most valuable portion, has been given away to settlers, to new states and to railroads, or sold at a comparatively nominal sum.  
The patenting of land in execution of railroad grants has progressed rapidly during the year, and since the 4th day of March, 1895, about 25,000,000 acres have thus been conveyed to these corporations. I agree with the secretary of the interior that the remainder of our public lands should be managed with the same care and their alienation guarded by better economy and greater prudence.  
**The Total Indian Population**  
of the United States is 177,235, according to a census made in 1890, exclusive of those within the State of New York and those comprising the five civilized tribes. Of this number there are approximately 38,000 children of school age. During the year 23,287 of these were enrolled in schools. It may be said in general terms that in every particular the improvement of the Indians under government care has been most marked and encouraging. The secretary, the commissioner of Indian affairs, and the agents having charge of the Indians to whom all allotments have been made, strongly urge the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of liquor to allottees who have taken their lands in severalty. I earnestly join in this recommendation.  
**The Pension Roll.**  
The diminution of our enormous pension roll and the decrease of pension expenditures, which have been so consistently foretold, still fail in material realization. The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, was 570,875. This is the largest number ever reported. The amount paid exclusively for pensions during the year was \$12,244,761.75, a decrease from that of the preceding year, while the total expenditures on account of pensions, including the cost of maintaining the department and expense attending pension distribution, amounted to \$12,296,556.23, or within a very small fraction of one-third of the entire expense of supporting the government during the same year. The number of new pension certificates issued was 10,350, and 40,374 represent original allowances of claims, and 15,878 increases of existing pensions.  
When I have seen those who pose as the soldier friends, active and alert in urging greater laxity and more reckless pension expenditures, while nursing selfish schemes, I have deprecated the approach of a situation when necessary retrenchment and enforced economy may lead to attack upon pension abuses so determined as to overlook the discrimination due to those who, worthy of a nation's care, ought to live and die under the protection of a nation's gratitude.  
**Pacific Railroad Interests.**  
On January 1, 1897, with the amount already matured, more than \$12,000,000 of the principal of the bonds issued by the United States in aid of the construction of the Union Pacific railway, including its Kansas line and more than \$6,000,000 of like bonds, issued in aid of the Central Pacific railroad, including those issued to the Western Pacific railroad company, will have fallen due for payment on that day by the government.  
This will create such a default on the part of these companies that the legislature will give it the right to at once institute proceedings to foreclose its mortgage lien. In addition to this indebtedness, which will be due January 1, 1897, there will mature between that date and January 1, 1899, the remaining principal of such subordinated bonds, which must also be met by the government. These amount to more than \$20,000,000 on account of the Union Pacific line, and exceed \$21,000,000 on account of the Central Pacific line.  
**The Department of Agriculture**  
is so intimately related to the welfare of our people and the prosperity of our nation that it should constantly receive the care and encouragement of the government. From small beginnings it has grown to be the center of agricultural intelligence and the source of aid and encouragement to agricultural efforts. Large sums of money are annually appropriated for the maintenance of this department and it must be confessed that the legislation relating to it has not always been directly in the interest of practical farming or properly guarded against waste and extravagance. So far, however, the public money has been appropriated freely and sensibly to help those who actually till the soil, and the department's present condition ought to be distributed. No one can read the statement of

the secretary on this subject and doubt the extravagance and questionable results of this practice. The professed friends of the farmer, and certainly the farmers themselves, are naturally expected to be willing to aid a department devoted to the promotion of farming interests of a future which tends so much to its discredit.  
**Civil Service Reform.**  
The progress made in civil service reform furnishes a cause for the utmost congratulations. It has survived the doubts of its friends, as well as the rancor of its enemies, and has gained a permanent place among the agencies intended to cleanse our politics and to improve, economize and elevate the public service. There are now in the competitive classified service upward of eighty-four thousand places. More than half of these have been included from time to time, since March 4, 1883. A most radical and sweeping extension was made by executive order dated 6th day of May, 1896, and if four-class postmasterships are included in the statement it may be said that practically all positions contemplated by the civil service law are now classified. Abundant reasons exist for including these postmasterships.  
**The Tariff.**  
I desire to recur to the statements elsewhere made concerning the government's receipts and expenditures for the purpose of venturing upon some suggestions touching our present tariff law and its operation.  
This statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever so may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff or tariff reform, it must be conceded it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, it has furnished a wider market for our products and manufactures. The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been in force ended on the 30th day of June, 1896. In that year our imports increased over those of the preceding year more than \$5,500,000, while the value of the domestic products exported was nearly \$70,000,000 more than during the preceding year.  
I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will, in the near future, yield a revenue which, with reasonably economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies. In the meantime the deficit that has occurred, or may occur, need not excite or disturb us.  
**Deficit and Surplus.**  
To meet any such deficit we have in the treasury in addition to a gold reserve of one hundred millions, a surplus of more than one hundred and twenty-eight millions of dollars applicable to the payment of the expenses of the government, and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard, or if not extravagantly used, must in any event be perverted from the purpose of its exaction from the people. The payment, therefore, of any deficiency in the treasury from this fund is nothing more than its proper and legitimate use.  
**Political Economy.**  
An individual living beyond his income and embarrassing himself with debt or drawing upon his accumulated fund of principal, is either unfortunate or imprudent. The distinction is between a government charged with the duty of providing for the benefit of the people and for proper purposes all the money it receives from any source, and the individual who is expected to manifest a natural desire to avoid debt or to accumulate as much as possible and to live within the income derived from such accumulation, to the end that they may be increased or at least remain unimpaired for the future use and enjoyment of himself or the objects of his love and affection who may survive him.  
**Our Financial Methods.**  
This reference to the condition and prospects of our revenues naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and vices of our financial methods. They have been frequently pressed upon the attention of congress in previous executive communications and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without repeating these details, I cannot refrain from again earnestly presenting the necessity of the prompt reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance and shown by experience to be fraught with the greatest peril and perplexity. The terrible civil war, which shook the foundations of our government more than thirty years ago, brought in its train the destruction of property the wasting of our country's substance and the estrangement of brethren, and has now passed and gotten. Even the distressing loss of life the conflict entailed is but a sacred memory, which fosters patriotic sentiment and keeps alive a tender regard for those who nobly died. And yet there remains with us today, in full strength and activity, as an incident of that tremendous struggle, a feature of its financial necessities, not only unsuited to our present circumstances, but manifestly a disturbing menace to business security and an ever-present agent of monetary distress.  
**The Gold Standard.**  
Because we may be enjoying a temporary relief from its depressing influence, this should not lull us into a false security, nor lead us to forego the suddenness of past visitations. I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations, upon which gold may be demanded from the treasury, are withdrawn from circulation and cancelled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended, by their exchange for long-term bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds.  
**Issue of Bonds.**  
Even if only the United States notes, known as greenbacks, were thus retired, it is probable that the treasury notes, issued in payment of silver purchases under the act of July 14, 1890, now paid in gold, would not create such disturbance as they might, from time to time, when received in the treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise, be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coin. This plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to the needed reform. In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction, currency obligations, redeemable in gold whenever so redeemed, should be cancelled instead of being re-issued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it would improve present conditions.  
National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited as security for their redemption, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent.  
**Retiring United States Bonds.**  
In considering projects for the retirement of U. S. notes and treasury notes issued under the law of 1890, I am of the opinion that we have placed too much stress upon the danger of contracting the currency and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to our circulation if invited to us by better and safer financial methods. It is not so much a contraction of our currency that should be evoked as a redistribution of it. This might be obviated and any fear of harmful contraction at the same time removed by allowing the organization of smaller banks and less popular communities than are now permitted, and also authorizing existing banks to establish branches in small communities under proper restrictions.  
**Trusts and Combines.**  
Another topic in which our people rightly take a deep interest may be here briefly considered. I refer to the existence of trusts and other huge aggregations of capital, the object of which is to secure the monopoly of some particular branch of trade, industry or commerce, and to stifle wholesome competition. We are, however, it is contended, that those who bear the burden of taxation have no guaranty of honest care save in the ability of their public servants to administer the public service with economy and efficiency. If it is to be a reality, the object of which is to secure the monopoly of some particular branch of trade, industry or commerce, and to stifle wholesome competition. We are, however, it is contended, that those who bear the burden of taxation have no guaranty of honest care save in the ability of their public servants to administer the public service with economy and efficiency. 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You should take your prescriptions to Penny's drug store where prompt and accurate service is guaranteed.

## PERSONAL POINTS.

Miss CLARA MESSON is visiting in Richmond.

Miss MAGGIE OWSELY went to Nashville Wednesday.

Mrs. J. E. FARRIS spent several days with relatives in Danville.

Miss BETTIE DeBOND went to Crab Orchard yesterday to visit friends.

Miss MARY WOODSON, of Kidd's Store, is the guest of Mrs. Ed Wilkinson.

Mrs. JANE CLOYD, of the West End, was the guest of Mrs. Alice Cloyd.

Miss EDDIE ADAMS, of Danville, spent several days with Mrs. J. H. Yeager.

MANLEY W. TYRRE, of Clinton, Tenn., has joined his wife at Mr. W. A. McKinney's.

LIZZIE, a little daughter of W. R. Cook, of Highland, is very low with typhoid fever.

Mrs. JESSE R. ROUTH, who has been ill for several weeks, was some better yesterday.

Mrs. IRA G. TAYLOR, of Junction City, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Tribble.

Mrs. J. T. JONES and three children are all sick, the youngest child being very ill with pneumonia.

Rev. GEORGE P. TAUBMAN and wife and Charles Green, of Newport, are at Mrs. Fannie Green's.

EFFIE, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Baughman, has been quite sick for a week or more.

J. NEVIN CARTER went up to Crab Orchard yesterday to relieve Gauger D. B. Edmiston for a few days.

Mr. J. CARROLL BAILEY went to Grayson yesterday, where he will likely engage in the dry goods business.

Mr. J. M. BRYANT is assisting in Craig & Hocker's during the busy season. Geo. Dunn is doing likewise at Penny's Drug Store.

Mrs. MARY ENGLEMAN, of Lexington, passed through to Lancaster Wednesday to attend the bedside of her father, who is very ill.

Miss MAYBELLE FAYNE, of Bowling Green, arrived Tuesday and will take the position of governess in Mr. A. C. Dunn's family.

Drs. J. S. COOPER, of Livingston, and E. J. BROWN, of Mt. Vernon, brought a couple of patients to Joseph Price Infirmary Tuesday.

Mrs. SUSAN WRIGHT and Miss Ariadne Wright, of Hustonville, called on us Wednesday and were shown how their favorite paper is made.

Mrs. WILLIAM P. WALTON will have Mrs. Jesse S. Hocker and Mrs. William A. Tribble to receive with her this afternoon from five to seven.

There never was such an epidemic of entertainments as is now raging in Stanford. If it doesn't subside soon we will have to enlarge the paper to tell of them or issue a special society sheet.

Mrs. R. K. GENTRY and children left Tuesday for McBrayer, Anderson county, to reside, while her husband is on duty there. Miss Annie Taylor accompanied them and will remain a few weeks.

MR. JAMES MARET, of the Mt. Vernon Signal, was here Tuesday. He is full of enthusiasm over his business and says his subscription list is climbing right along. Merit generally succeeds and Maret always does.

Mrs. ROBERT S. LITTLE has received from her sister, Mrs. Annie Davis, samples of the chrysanthemums with which she won four of the premiums at the show at Medicine Lodge, Kas. They are as pretty as the eye ever rested on.

Miss ANNE H. SHANKS has invited a large number of ladies to a tea drinking at her home next Tuesday afternoon in honor of Misses Lucia McAfee, of Lebanon, Annie Pickett, of Shelby, and Lizzie Logan, of this county. The same evening "A Log Cabin Party" will also be given them by the same accomplished hostess.

MR. R. B. LANCASTER, one of Marion's most solid citizens, and Capt. Frank Harris, depot agent there, who has dead loads of friends here, were up Wednesday to impress upon the local member of the board of trustees for the State Reformatory the advantages and eligibility of Lebanon for the location of one of the schools.

## CITY AND VICINITY.

ART China at Danke's.

Xmas stock open and ready for inspection. Craig & Hocker.

GILT banquet, Dresden and Delft lamps at Danke's, the jeweler.

CANDY.—John H. Meier has on exhibition in his show window a stick of candy which weighs 40 pounds.

PICTURES.—Photos and tin types made in the latest and best style during the holidays. Frank Cordier, Rowland.

THIEVES GOT INTO Mr. Wm. Moreland's kitchen a few nights ago and helped themselves to a lot of sugar, coffee, &c.

J. L. BAUGHMAN, adm'r. of Dr. J. P. Flanagan, dec'd, will sell at public sale in Stanford, on Dec. 14 (county court) at 11 o'clock, 10 shares of stock in Hustonville bank.

Wait for Danke's Xmas display.

See our ad. on this page. A handsome doll given away. Craig & Hocker.

Good property at Crab Orchard for rent. See Dan Holman. Mrs. Kate McGee, London.

Miss KATE BLAIN tells us that the draft has arrived and that she will pay the public school teachers Saturday.

A CAR LOAD of section foremen passed down on 24 Tuesday. They were making their annual inspection tour.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—My place beyond toll-gate on Danville pike. Possession Jan. 1. Mrs. Fannie Dunn, Stanford.

FRANK MARTIN, who accidentally shot himself at Evansburg, was still alive at last accounts, but the chances are greatly against his recovery.

ISAAC FISHER, colored, who used to teach in this county, has been made a member of the Faculty of the Colored State University at Louisville.

MORE ROOM.—J. H. Baughman & Co. finding that they are short of room began yesterday to build a two-story warehouse near their mill. It will be 42x35.

BROKE A RIB.—As Bright Ferrill was going home from Stanford the other night he went to sleep and fell from his wagon, breaking a rib and otherwise damaging himself.

WANTED!—5,000 turkeys and 2,000 geese; also chickens, ducks, eggs, hides, furs, feathers and ginseng. Write us for prices. Car lots of live poultry a specialty. H. B. Northcott & Co., Lancaster, Ky.

THE case of Clark vs. K. L. Tanner, appealed from the Lincoln circuit court, has been reversed by the Court of Appeals. Col. T. P. Hill, who represented Clark, says the suit was for the balance of the purchase money for a place in Tennessee. Judge Sautley was of counsel for the defense and Capt. Herndon was chosen to try the case. The jury found for Tanner on the instructions, which the higher says were erroneous, and the case is remanded for another trial.

WOMAN FIGHTER.—Miss Kate Cook, the domestic who was the plaintiff in a bastardy case in court here some time ago, is proving to the world that she can take care of herself when it comes to fighting. She was engaged to marry Lige Miller, who had rented a house and hauled some plunder to it, but James Ross, a relative of his interfered and the matrimonial venture was declared off. This enraged Miss Cook and when Ross came to her house a few days ago she knocked him down with a rock and beat him so severely that he was hardly able to get home. To give him more trouble she kept his horse and declares that it shall go to partly repay her for the disappointment she has been subjected to. In the meantime Miller is making himself monstrous scarce for fear that the irate girl may want to vent her wrath on him.

THE "Tea and Treat" party given at Walnut Flat Tuesday night to Miss Beulah McElwain, of Franklin, by the Misses Owsley, was attended by 15 or 20 couples, who have great occasion to remember it with pleasure. The young ladies did all in their power to make them enjoy the evening, while the guest of honor added fresh laurels, as an entertaining conversationalist, to her pretty brow. On the assembling of the guests, tea was served in the parlors and the treat made. This was done by series of questions, whose answers either had to begin with "T" or end with "ty." Miss Annie Alcorn won the first ladies' prize and Mr. J. Richard Bush the gentleman's, while Dr. A. S. Price walked up and claimed the "booby" with the air of a man who thought it belonged to him by right. The answers occasioned much merriment and kept the crowd in high spirits till refreshments were announced and partaken of. Returning to the parlors the merry whirl of conversation was kept up till the hour for departure, when a reluctant "goodbyes" were said after thanking the hostesses for a charming evening.

THE special term of the circuit court convened Tuesday, but adjourned soon after, as nobody was ready to do anything, till next day. Frank Brooks for the murder of Section Foreman Nevels plead the absence of an important witness and his case was continued till next Tuesday. He was represented by Messrs. R. C. Warren, Harvey Helm and Robert Harding. O. C. Williams and W. G. Welch will assist the prosecution. The case of Lewis Lynn for killing Tom Howard was also continued and will be called for trial to-day.

THE grand jury is composed as follows: J. D. Bastin, foreman; J. S. Owsley, Sr.; T. J. Robinson; S. K. Jones; J. A. Allen; J. E. Lynn; J. L. Beck; Adam Petry; R. M. Rigney; Dan Cooley; T. W. Hamilton and Wm. Long. They held a session Tuesday and returned an indictment. It was for murder and against Louis Lynn. They will meet again next Tuesday. The petit jury is the same as before.

THE Cincinnati Southern built a dam, which Martin Fisher claims overflows, fills his cellar and injures his land. He wants \$1,000 damages for it and a jury was empaneled yesterday to decide if he was entitled to it.

THE testimony is all in and Messrs. R. C. Warren and J. W. Alcorn will address the jury this morning pro and con.

CANDIES, dolls and toys in endless variety. John H. Meier.

APPLES, Oranges, Lemons, Candies, Nuts, Raisins, &c., at Warren & Shanks.

COME in and see our new Xmas goods. New Books of every description at prices to suit. W. B. McRoberts.

WE have just opened an elegant line of Holiday Goods in China, Glass and Queensware. Call in and inspect. Warren & Shanks.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—Ten shares of stock in the Farmers Bank & Trust Co. will be sold at public auction at 11:30 A. M., Monday next, county court day.

MINSTRELS.—At last we're to have a show. "The Melbourne Model Minstrelsy Co." will be with us Dec. 22nd, and it numbers among its performers some of the best burnt cork men in the business.

WE will issue our usual Christmas numbers Tuesday and Friday next. If you haven't contracted for space see the business manager or write to him at once. An "ad." in them will help you to dispose of your Christmas tricks.

A VERY pleasant "tacky party" was given at Mr. Joseph Coffey's, near Moreland, Wednesday, at which there were about 25 couples. The prize of a black cake for the tackiest couple was awarded to Mr. Archie Cook and Miss Lee Carter, of Danville. Delightful refreshments were served.

AS Deputy Sheriff M. G. Reynolds, of Wayneburg, was returning home with his wife several days since his horse caught one of his feet in a bridge just beyond Highland and fell. Husband and wife both jumped and the latter was slightly hurt. The buggy and harness were both damaged considerably.

THE "Fad Party" given by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Shanks to their pretty sister, Miss Olivia Lewis Baldwin, of Madison, brought out a great variety of popular fads and much merriment. Prizes were awarded to the lady and gentleman guessing the greatest number of designs, Miss Beulah McElwain, of Franklin, winning one and Mr. S. W. Menefee the other. Dr. Price didn't get the booby this time for a wonder, but came next to it. His room-mate, Wallace W. Withers, was the unlucky man. Elegant refreshments were served to while away a pleasant hour and everything conjoined to produce general enjoyment. Miss Baldwin has become a general favorite here and like her handsome sister, who has recently come to make Stanford her home, deserves all the good things that are being said of them.

LIQUOR LICENSE was decided upon by the city council at a called meeting Tuesday night and the fee put at \$500. Mayor Menefee declined to call the meeting and it was done on the motion of Messrs. D. W. Vandever, John M. Stone and John B. Mershon. The opposition to granting license was not prepared to present a fresh protest, but instead offered the one signed by a majority of the largest taxpayers last spring when the question was about to come up, but was stopped by the death of Councilman W. L. Withers. It was presented by Revs. W. S. Grinstead, A. V. Sizemore and J. T. Sharard, and although it contained the names of a number, who had since died or left the town, it still had a sufficient number to show that the sentiment of the town is against license. The preachers argued in that behalf and Ool. Welch for license. After much talk pro and con, the vote was taken as follows: Against license J. C. Florence and J. H. Baughman. For, J. B. Mershon, J. M. Stone, G. L. Penny and D. W. Vandever. When the latter's name was called he made a speech explaining why he would vote for license. "We have," he said, "two open barrooms at Rowland, drug houses to the right and left of us, quart stores selling on prescription and blind tigers everywhere. Why right here in town there is a place that gives no intimation from its appearance from the outside of the character of its inside, where right now there are 54 dozen cases of beer and everything else you want to drink. On first principles I would vote for against license, but under the circumstances I will vote for granting them, for if we are to get all the hell, I think we ought to have some of the fire." It was then decided that any person possessing the requirements under the State law and putting up the necessary sum should have license and not restrict the number to hotels. Some iron clad regulations were also adopted. The saloons shall not open before 5 A. M. and must close at 10 P. M. They shall not be kept in basements but on a level with the street and shall have no frosted window screens or other means of concealing the drinker or the dispenser of the liquors. So far A. G. Huffman, of the Myers House, is the only applicant for license and he will have to prepare a room to meet the new requirements, the room formerly used being barred. It will require \$500 license to the town, \$150 to the State and \$25 to the Federal government to open and at that rate but few persons can afford it. The courts having decided that the whisky traffic is entirely under the control of the councils of cities of this class, there will not have to be given the usual notice to the county court. We regret to see saloons open here again, for even with those at Rowland and the blind tigers, there is less drunkenness than formerly, besides we believe in the will of the majority being respected.

A GIRL was born to Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Mahony Monday night, but its feeble little life soon flickered out and its spirit flew to its home with the angels.

If you owe this office anything, and the chances are that you do, you may expect to be asked for it Monday next, county court day. So come prepared to pay.

THE investigation of the Noel pardon business by Commonwealth's Attorney J. S. Owsley, Jr., shows up Wm. McClelland Johnston, county attorney of Garrard, in a rather bad light. The secrets of a grand jury room are not to be so easily disregarded and he may yet have to ask for a pardon for himself.

THE Caledonians will hold the fort in all their glory at the court-house tomorrow (Saturday) night, and everybody is extended a cordial invitation to attend. The program is as follows:

Prayer.....Rev. A. V. Sizemore

Music.....By the Stanford Brass Band

Opening Address.....Mr. J. Richard Bush

Music.....By the Band

Recitation....."Just Before Christmas I'm as Good as I Can Be".....Robert Harding Waters

Duet.....By Mr. and Mrs. Grecian Bend, age 70 and 68, respectively.

The District School—Teacher, Kate Walton Waters; Scholars, Roberta O'Bannon, Nan Denton James, Arthusa McAlister, Myrtle O'Bannon, Margaret James, Allie Richards Huffman and others.

Music.....By the Band

Recitation.....Miss Blank

Violin Solo.....Allie Richards Huffman

Declaration.....A. M. Warren

Music.....By the Band

Declaration....."Resolved that there should be an Educational Qualification to Vote".....Affirmative, James M. Sautley, E. L. Grubbs; Negative, James Menefee, Lucien L. Lewis.

Music.....By the Band

Sparkling Caledonian Paper.....Edited by Richard M. Newland and J. Richard Bush.

Legal. R. Hughes, Sec'y.

MATRIMONIAL MATTERS.

—William Cash, aged 29, was married in Covington to Miss Lonella Graham, 22.

—J. T. Beagle and Miss Mary Robinson, of Williamstown, were wedded on a Queen & Crescent train.

—A rejected lover in Nebraska tried to exterminate his sweetheart's family, and succeeded in killing her brother.

—Miss Ethel Beauregard, of Columbus Ga., attempted suicide when she saw her fellow come staggering out of a saloon.

—Benton has a sensation. Mrs. J. J. Hendricks has come from St. Louis to find her husband wedded to another woman.

—W. W. Blackwell, former supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, filed suit against his wife at Henderson for divorce.

—Fred Maynard, aged 87 and four times a widower, was married at Fayetteville, Tenn., to Miss Alice Swift just sweet 16.

—Miss Lucy Uhl, daughter of the United States ambassador to Germany, was wedded to Prof. Guy Thompson, of Yale University.

—John Alden, aged 91, and Mrs. Margaret Brunner, 79, of Locust Grove, were married at Winchester, O. They were old enough to know better.

—James DeJarnett, brother-in-law of Postmaster J. B. Willis, and Miss Willie Biggerstaff, niece of ex-Sheriff Samuel Biggerstaff, were married at Richmond.

—George W. Jacobs secured a writ of habeas corpus at Henderson, requiring Mrs. Eva Smith to surrender her daughter, whom he had license to marry, and then he married her.

—Frank Armstrong, of Bowling Green, Va., after whipping his wife and three children, set fire to his house. It was too wet to burn, so he ended his day's work by putting a bullet in his brain.

—A. R. McLean, formerly of Garrard, dropped dead at Livingston Wednesday.

—Lee Jenkins, a pardoned convict, says the charges against Lieut. A. G. Sharpley are the result of a convict's desire for revenge.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE!

Lost, Strayed or Stolen from my stable Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1896, a Bay Mare Three Years Old. Has very heavy mane and tail; foretop cut short. Liberal reward will be paid for her return.

A. E. ALBRIGHT, Brodhead, Ky.

St-1f

PRIVATE SALE OF

Hanging Fork Mills.

I wish to sell privately my mill and dwelling, with good out-buildings, including 10 acres of nice land.

The place is in good repair. The house is a good one, with seven rooms, two halls and a nicely latted porch. Also good barn, 32x40, containing eight stalls, cutting room and crib, with large loft with tongue and groove floor, and all necessary out-buildings, buggy house, coal house, hen house and smoke house. There is also on the place a nice young orchard of 50 trees of select fruit, now in full bearing.

The mill is a good bur mill, with two sets of burrs, one for wheat and one for corn. There is also a good crusher and feed mill. The mill is fitted with two Terban water wheels. If not sold by Dec. 19 will rent privately for 1897.

J. H. BRIGHT.

.....I will on.....

Saturday, Dec. 19, 1896.

Sell on the same premises, beginning at 10 o'clock, a part of my personal property, including a good work mule, a good Milk Cow, a Heifer, weighing 1400 lbs., brand new Mitchell's horse Wagon, a set of double rig Harness, Baker Wheat Drill and other Farming implements. Also some Household and Kitchen Furniture.

J. H. BRIGHT.

I will also at the same time and place, if not sold before that time, rent to the highest bidder.

200 Acres of No. 1 Hanging Fork Land.

Twenty Acres of this Land is to go in corn, 30 in oats and the balance in grass.

Terms made known on day of renting.

Executor of J. L. Dawson, dec'd.

## DOLL GIVEN AWAY.

## A Handsomely Dressed, Bisque Head Kid Doll To the Best Guesser.

We will make this present to the one who guesses nearest to the number of Dolls we sell this Christmas. Each purchaser of a doll entitled to a Guess. See our

## Line of Christmas Tricks.

Biggest and Best Assortment in town.

## CRAIG &amp; HOCKER.

## HAVE YOU SEEN?

Have you seen our latest purchase of

## Dress Goods, Capes &amp; Jackets?

We have all the Staple Shades in Serges, Coating Serges, Wales Serges, also the new shades in Novelities, Etc. Another shipment of

## Tailor-Made Suitings

The prettiest goods ever sold at 12c per yard. New Ginghams, Calicos, Cottons, Flannelettes, &c. Prices are being cut on many lines and if you want to save money

## BUY YOUR GOODS NOW.

If you want a fine Jacket or Cape for little money remember ours must go and we make the prices right. If you haven't bought that Overcoat, the weather suits and we make the price suit.

## SEVERANCE &amp; SON.

I now take this time to say I am in Merchant Tailoring to stay I give flies no chance to blow, The moss to sprout or grass to grow I'll try to give your money's worth, I want your trade, not the earth.

Respect., JESSE D. WEAREN.

—MY STOCK OF—

## WRAPS.

Though greatly reduced, is still in good shape, but I am making some

## New PRICES

On garments left Among them are some elegant Astricans, describing when opened a perfect circle. They are blue, green, brown, and black in color and some have fancy linings, while others have black serge silk linings. In cheaper goods I have black cloth lined with silk and trimmed with sutash braid and pacimentry. Other cheaper goods in stock, but these are mentioned because of their special values. Come see style and quality and obtain prices of my full line. This will cause neither of us trouble—it may pay both.

W. H. SHANKS.

## Much Sickness Prevails

At this season of the year. You need medicine. What you buy of drugs should be pure and fresh. I guarantee my goods of best quality. Have your prescriptions filled here.

PENNY'S DRUG STORE.

## DRY FEET!

I am still Sole Agent for the Well-Known Waterproof

## HOCKER BOOTS.

Save yourself of Wet Feet and a cold by using a pair.

H. J. McROBERTS.



# CHRISTMAS NEARLY HERE.

We will make you a Handsome Present by Selling you Goods Cheaper than ever before. Never in the History of Business have we ever sold such values for the money.

**Good All-Wool Suits Heretofore \$15, Now \$10. All-Wool Pants Worth \$3 to \$3.50, now \$2.48. Overcoats, Best Ever Sold, \$3.50 to 7.50.**

All-wool Beavers and Storm Coats at \$10. Fine Kid Gloves, worth \$1.75 and \$1.50, for 98c. Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Mitts better and Cheaper than ever.

**A Big Line of Hats, Shirts, Shoes and Neckwear Just In From New York.**

Nobbiest and Newest Styles. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

## THE GLOBE,

J. L. FROHMAN & CO., Proprietors, Gilcher Block,

Danville, Ky.

### SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL.

Published Every Tuesday and Friday  
\$2 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

When not so paid \$2.50 will be charged.

### RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A good Residence House in Stanford, with store-house on same lot, for sale. The lot contains 1/2 acre, and can be easily divided, putting store-house and residence on separate lots. At reasonable price and on easy terms. Apply to J. N. SAUNDERS, Stanford, Ky.

### A. S. PRICE,

Surgeon

Dentist,

Stanford, Ky.

Office over McRoberts' Drug Store in the Owens Building.

### DR. W. B. PENNY,

Dentist, : Stanford, : Ky.

Office on Lancaster Street, at Residence.

John B. Castleman. A. G. Lanham

### ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.

### BARBEE & CASTLEMAN,

MANAGERS,

Commerce Building, Louisville.

Agents Throughout the South.

### W. A. TRIBBLE,

LOCAL AGENT,

STANFORD, - - KENTUCKY.

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### BARKER HOUSE,

J. F. BARKER, Proprietor,

Somerset, - - Kentucky

Rates TWO DOLLARS Per Day.

Remodeled and refurnished throughout. Large and Commodious Sample Rooms.

Halls and office connected by Electric Bell.

Prompt and polite service to guests.

### NOEL & SON,

DEALERS IN COAL,

Near Railroad Crossing, East of Depot,

STANFORD, KY.

Good, Clean, Cheap. Corn and Hay taken in exchange. Come and see us.

### J. T. JONES,

Tin & Sheet Iron Works,

Stanford, Ky

Sole proprietor Dean's Black Diamond Roof Paint. Estimates furnished for painting Wood, Metal and Iron Roofs. Satisfaction guaranteed. All roofs painted with Dean's Black Diamond Paint guaranteed for years. Dealers in best Cast-iron Pumps and Galvanized Iron Pipes, galvanized and black from Roofing of all kinds.

### THE RILEY HOUSE

F. B. RILEY, Proprietor,

London, - - - Kentucky.

I have moved to my new Hotel and am better prepared than ever to accommodate the public. Good Livery attached and every convenience desired. Give me a call. FRANK RILEY

### THE HUSTLING INSURANCE MAN,

M. W. JOHNSON,

Is Agent for The

Mutual Life Insurance Co

And The

Aetna Accident Insurance

Company.

Best and Most Favorable Terms of Insurance

### HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

### A New Eight-volume Encyclopedia

At About Your Own Price.

Every one who has had occasion to consult the cumbersome old encyclopedias for some needed information, effectually concealed in some long article, will be glad to know of the appearance of a new general reference work built along different lines, so that any child who can read may successfully consult it.

Such a work is The New Standard American Encyclopedia in eight large quarto volumes, and which embraces the substance of all the other encyclopedias, besides a very large amount of new up-to-date matter none of them contain. It introduces a vast number of new words, names, facts, ideas, inventions, methods and developments. It treats, in all, over 60,000 topics, which is from 6,000 to 10,000 more than any other work. The publishers of the "Standard American" have also lavishly embellished the new work. There are over 3,500 illustrations, which cover every conceivable subject, lending new interest to the descriptions, and forming a succession of pleasing surprises. It also contains over 300 colored maps, charts, and diagrams, and constitutes a complete atlas of the world such as no other encyclopedia has undertaken to present. This feature will be found of the highest value in the education of the young, for the pictures and colored maps will have a distinct fascination for them, and thus prove an important incentive to reading and study.

The professional or business man, whose time is money; the teacher, who is called upon to at once answer all sorts of questions; the toiling student and inquiring scholar, at home or the desk, will find in the new work the most useful and practical library in the world for quick and ready reference on all subjects. One who owns it will possess the equivalent of a score of other reference books which would cost many times the price of this.

Another feature in which the new work stands absolutely alone, is in its very full appendixes, which embrace over 100 subdivisions, including a Biographical Dictionary, a Dictionary of Technical Terms, a Gazetteer of the United States, Presidential Elections in the United States, Religious Summaries, State and Territorial Election Statistics, Statistics of the population of the world, and a veritable mine of information on thousands of subjects of universal interest and importance.

But it is in its treatment of recent subjects that the Standard American will be found of paramount value. All other encyclopedias are from five to ten years old, and are silent regarding hundreds of topics that every reference work should contain. Such, for instance, as "The X-Ray," "Argon," "Horseless Carriages," "The Atlanta Exposition," "Color Photography," etc., etc. It also gives biographies of hundreds of people who have lately become famous, such as Prof. Roentgen, discoverer of the "X-Ray," Ian MacLaren, Dr. Nansen, the explorer, Rudyard Kipling, etc., etc. On account of its lateness in all these matters, as well as its accuracy, it has become the standard in Schools, Colleges, Courts, Public Libraries, and wherever important questions come up for discussion.

It would therefore seem that no professional man, artisan, mechanic, teacher, pupil, or farmer, can well afford to be without this most useful, practical and latest of all encyclopedias, especially as its price has been so arranged as to make the work a great bargain, and render its possession possible to almost any one who earnestly desires to own it. Detailed particulars regarding the work and how to secure it at practically your own price, may be found in an advertisement on another page of this issue.

### BRODHEAD NEWS.

Our town is on quite a little boom. Messrs. Carson & Watson have just completed two nice cottages in South Brodhead. Squire Dan Owens' house on College Avenue is near completion, while William Francisco's residence on Church street will be finished ere Xmas. The Martin-Protheroe Co. are building a large and spacious store-room on Main street. Freeze Oil Co. have built a large derick and will sink an oil well at an early day. Look out for Brodhead in 1897. She is in line.

Squire Dan Owens' wife is convalescing. P. Herron is reported no better. Little Eliza Pike is considerably better at this writing. Rev. A. J. Pike is on a business trip to Pine Hill this week. R. H. Hamon is traveling salesman for the Brodhead Marble Works. Any one desiring work in that line will do well to see him before purchasing. S. L. Jarrett made a business trip to Lebanon Monday. Prof. C. A. Chandler has returned from his home in North Carolina and resumed school again at this place. Marshal Haggard has returned from Lion Creek, where he has been visiting for several days. O. V. Jarrett has returned to Lebanon to resume his former relations with the Boyer Wheel Co. His many friends wish him great success. Miss Ella Watson, of Crab Orchard, is visiting friends at this place. W. A. Pettus is up from Lebanon. Messrs. John Jarrett, Walter Miller and Jesse Baker, employees of the L. & N., are at home for the winter. Ed Newland is the boss corn husker of this vicinity.

Louis M. Packer, of Lynn, Mass., is suing the General Electric Light Co., of Boston, for \$50,000 because he lost his arms while working for the company, since his sweetheart has gone back on him because she "doesn't want an armless man."

William E. Valentine, who was at the head of a gang of swindlers operating extensively throughout the United States and Canada, has been given a sentence of 10 years' imprisonment in the Kings county court for forgery.

Charles Hall, who claimed to be a drummer boy in the war of 1812, died of paralysis at Hopkinsville, aged 100.

Almost every man in America has some digestive trouble. When men meet, the greeting usually is, "Well, how are you?" That develops health talk. The man who has no bowel or stomach trouble is almost a curiosity. Trouble is men take no care of themselves. They eat as though they had copper stomachs and bowels of brass, and by over-worked nature rebels. Then come headaches, nervousness, bad blood, liver and kidney troubles. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets furnish help for constipation and torpid liver, sick, bilious, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heartburn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Accept no substitute.

### Back of My Promises

Is the certainty of fulfillment of each and every one of them. When you leave your watch with me for repairs it is sufficient guarantee that you will have an accurate and reliable time-piece.

Did it ever occur to you that more Watches are ruined by incompetent workmen than by actual wear? We have gained the reputation for miles around for best work at reasonable prices. A trial will convince you.

THOMAS DALTON.

### B. K. WEAREN,

—DEALER IN—

Farming Implements of all Kinds, Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Carts, Buckboards, &c.

### SEE MY CORN CRUSHERS!

The Greatest Convenience a Farmer ever had. They pay for themselves the first month.

Holiday Rates Queen & Creighton Route, 14 fare round trip from all Queen & Creighton points selling December 22d to 25th, and December 30th to January 1st. All tickets good till January 4th to return. On sale to points within 300 miles radius. Ask agents for particulars.

### Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions. It positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. B. McRoberts' drugstore.

### Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headache yields to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50 cents at W. B. McRoberts' Drug Store.

### The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Collette, druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with a grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store, I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it. Get a free trial at W. B. McRoberts' drug store."

A child born to the wife of Bob Dodson, colored, at Hickory Grove, weighed 19 1/2 pounds.

In one consignment recently a fath-er dealer in London received 6,000 birds of paradise, 360,000 birds of various kinds from the East Indies, and 400,000 humming-birds. In three months another dealer imported 255,398 birds from the East Indies.

### How to Prevent Pneumonia

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted and left to run its course without the aid of some reliable Cough medicine, is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given satisfaction. —Olague, Indian Territory, Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Person who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Craig & Hocker, Druggists.

Don't be prejudiced in having liniments without reputation or merit. Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more and its merits have been proven by a text of years. Such letters as the following from L. S. Bagley, Buena Vista, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm and I say so after having used it in my family for several years. It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by Craig & Hocker, Druggists."

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck, of Ashland, Cal., purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its work as any one can be. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Craig & Hocker, Druggists.

A charity society in Minneapolis has just elected as its corresponding secretary a man named Matejiriekow Korlow-minofsky. He has to sign all letters, and his salary is only \$3.00 a year.

### GARLAND SINGLETON

Is a candidate for Superintendent Public Schools of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the democratic party.

### J. F. HOLDAM

Is a candidate for Assessor of Lincoln county subject to the action of the democratic party.

### SAMUEL M. OWENS

Is a candidate for Sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the democratic party.

### EMMETT McCORMACK

Is a candidate for Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the democratic party. Your support is earnestly solicited.

### M. F. ELKIN

Is a candidate for Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the democratic party.

### JOE T. EMBRY

Is a candidate for Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the democratic party, and earnestly asks your support.

### C. G. BAKER

Is a candidate for Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the democratic party. Thinking the Southern end of the county is entitled to a slice of the pie he asks your support.

### WILLIAM MORELAND

Is a candidate for Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the democratic party. He kindly asks your support.

### SAM W. MENESEE

Is a Candidate for Sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the democratic party.

### FOR RENT.

The Rodemer Place of 105 Acres,

At Rowland, for 1897. Splendid residence and good outbuildings. Possession January 1, 1897. J. S. OWLSLEY, JR., Trustee, Stanford, Ky.

### Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of Hustonville will be held at their banking house in Hustonville the second Tuesday in January, 1897, between 9 and 10 a. m., for the purpose of electing Directors to serve the ensuing year. J. W. HOCKER, Cashier.

### Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Stanford will be held at their banking house second Tuesday in January, 1897, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. JOHN J. McROBERTS, Cashier.

### Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Bank and Trust Co. will be held at their banking house first Wednesday in January, 1897, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. J. B. OWLSLEY, Cashier.

### TREES! TREES! I

FALL, 1896.

Full stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus, and every thing for the Orchard, Lawn and Garden. We employ no Agents. Try us on prices to see the difference between those of a grower and dealer. Catalogue on application to H. F. HILLENMEYER, Lexington, Ky.

### COAL!

I am still agent for Falls Branch Coal and will keep a supply of all kinds of Coal, so you get such as you want at the lowest possible prices for Cash. Office, Mill St. and Railroad Crossing, opposite Roller Mills. J. B. HIGGINS, Stanford, Ky.

### St. Asaph Carriage Co.,

Stanford, Ky.

### FAIR WARNING.

We want to give those who owe us fair warning that we shall give them two weeks more to settle up with us, and if they do not come up in that time, we shall put their accounts in the hands of an officer. MERSHON & GREER.

### M. S. & J. W. Baughman,

PROPRIETORS—

### LIVERY, FEED & SALE

STABLE,

Stanford, - - Kentucky.

If you need livery give us a call. Nothing out first-class turnout will leave our stable. See us or write. In our

### BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Will guarantee first-class work and satisfactory prices. Try our horse shoe.

### FOR SALE.

Desirable Suburban Home, Containing Ten Acres of Land, For Sale. Has on it a good, comfortable Dwelling of six Rooms, and all necessary outbuildings. One yard hydrant and one for watering stock, also a splendid, never failing well. For further particulars apply to JAS. P. BAILEY, Stanford, Ky.

### MONEY TO LOAN

ON IMPROVED FARMS

In Lincoln county, Ky., at 6 per cent, semi-annual interest; no commission charged. Address GEO. W. HAY, Room 17, Kenyon Building, Louisville, Ky. For blank applications and further information, inquire of J. N. Saunders, Attorney, Stanford, Ky.

### NEW MILLINERY.

The latest things in Fall and Winter Millinery now in stock and the ladies of Stanford and vicinity are invited to call in and see the latest styles. Miss Jarboe has arrived and is ready to wait on her old customers and as many new ones as will come. MISS LUCIE BEAZLEY, Stanford, Ky.

### NOTICE!

All persons desiring Locust Posts for plank fence post and railing or wire fence, can find what they want at my store near Cedar Creek, on the pike leading from Crab Orchard to Stanford. I also keep always on hand a good supply of plank for fencing. All kinds of lumber for building purposes; also boards and shingles. All persons desiring any article of this kind can call on me at my store near Cedar Creek. June 15/97 J. W. SINGLETON.

### Notice--Farmers.

We will take your Corn and Hay at Highest Price in Exchange for Coal. Citizens of Stanford we will sell you Corn and Hay at Cost if you are our Coal Customers. Book your orders for Coal. NOEL & SON, Stanford, Ky.

### D. S. CARPENTER,

OF HUSTONVILLE,

Will sell at cost two Buggies, one cut-under shell and very fast mare. The Buggies are first-class jobs in every respect. If you want a bargain call at once and see the bills and get a vehicle that will give you satisfaction sure. House with six rooms to rent at reasonable price. Situated on Main street. Respectfully, D. S. CARPENTER.

### Cooke's Sarsaparilla

WILL CURE

Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Sores, Boils, Pustules, Eczema, Tetter, and all diseases of the blood and makes you well.

Indigestion, constipation and dyspepsia, kidney and liver disease yield to its curative powers and when cured it keeps you well.

Sold in Lincoln county by W. B. McRoberts, Stanford. Penny's Drug Store, " Craig & Hocker, " W. C. Wolford, Hustonville. F. B. Tidwell, " J. A. Hammond, Hubble. Tanner Bros., McKinney. J. F. Alstott, Powers. Beazley & Son, Crab Orchard. M. Lee Pipes, Moreland.

Yours for Health, JAMES T. COOKE, Harrodsburg, Ky.

Portland. San Francisco

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Elegant Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers of Modern Pattern.

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